



SATURDAY NIGHT



ESTABLISHED
A.D. 1887

"THE PAPER WORTH
WHILE"

TORONTO,

SEPTEMBER 3, 1927

GENERAL SECTION
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FINANCIAL SECTION
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The FRONT PAGE

Prospects for Conservative Leadership

The announcement of Hon. Howard Ferguson, Prime Minister of Ontario, that he will under no circumstances be a candidate for the Federal leadership of the Conservative party is one that most of his friends anticipated. Some day perhaps full details of the undoubtedly enormous pressure that was put upon him to accept that post will be revealed. Mr. Ferguson was undoubtedly placed in a rather anomalous position by his admirers in other provinces of Canada who were zealous for his selection. It was difficult for him to decline in advance an honor which could not be really tendered him until the three thousand or more delegates to the coming Conservative Convention assemble at Winnipeg in October next; yet his silence was in some quarters interpreted as consent, and was naturally embarrassing to other public men more willing than he to accept the leadership.

While it is possible to understand the disappointment of active party politicians over his recent announcement, Mr. Ferguson's decision is not a matter of regret from the standpoint of the public weal. He is and has been performing a great constructive work in a province which is an Empire in itself and every day becoming more so. It is no disparagement to his predecessors in the office of Prime Minister of Ontario to say that in the compass of his intellect, and capacity for work, he perhaps excels them all. It would then be rather a misfortune if a man doing a great constructive work in a territory which represents one third of Canada should be removed to a position where, for some years at least, his function would be mainly critical. As for Mr. Ferguson's present intention to adopt the policy of "Oslerization" with regard to himself (that is "Oslerization" in the sense of what Sir William really said, not what he was reputed to have said) by retiring at sixty, we have every hope that he will reconsider when the proper time comes.

The announcement of Mr. Ferguson cleared the air, so to speak, for the managers of the Convention, and by a coincidence it was immediately followed by the incubation of a boom for Sir Henry Drayton, whose name had not previously figured in forecasts and speculations. Inasmuch as Sir Henry's name has been put forward by those who were most anxious that a convention should be held this year, and opposed all suggestions of postponement, it is quite certain that he will be a serious factor in the voting next October. Though several other names will undoubtedly be submitted, the real field, according to the present outlook, narrows down to R. B. Bennett, M.P., Hugh Guthrie, M.P., and Sir Henry.

Policies an Important Factor

The sporting interest attached to the outcome perhaps gives the leadership problem undue importance in the public eyes. At least that is the opinion of one able and eminent Conservative journalist, Mr. W. R. Givens, editor of the Kingston "Whig-Standard," who in a recent letter to the Montreal "Gazette" warned his party friends that a platform as well as leadership must be considered, and suggests that the Conservative Convention will have been in vain unless it puts an end to the "catch-as-catch-can" policies which have for a considerable period marked the course of the Conservative party. Mr. Givens paints the situation in these words: "Today one leader 'woolies the West,' tomorrow another leader kow-towing to Quebec, and on the third day still another leader clamoring for Maritime recognition." Certainly the sectionalism which has been rife in Canadian politics for seven or eight years has become weariness to the flesh, especially the flesh of editors. This summer in connection with the Diamond Jubilee of Confederation we have enjoyed a great sentimental boom for national unity, which we trust will leave a residuum of sincerity that may be reflected in the platform which the Conservative convention decides to adopt. As Mr. Givens truly says: "The welfare of the country can only be assured by both parties (Liberal and Conservative alike) adopting sane, forward-looking policies."

Mr. Givens advocates the system which prevails in the great party conventions which occur every four years in the United States, whereby a strong committee is named early in the proceedings to draft a platform upon which the party candidate must stand, and from which he may not depart. In Canada it has been the practice to leave policy largely to the individual leader who is guided in the main by his own circle of friends, and sometimes solely by his own conceptions. Mr. Givens cites several instances to illustrate the confusion that ensues. Two or three years before the great war Sir George Foster as acting Premier of Canada declared for a Canadian navy with the result that many Conservative newspapers assuming this to be party policy advocated this plan, and had to take backwater when Sir Robert Borden on his return to Canada from the Imperial Conference announced that Canada's naval policy was "contribution." Mr. Meighen's Hamilton speech advocating a referendum on Canada's participation as an ally of Great Britain in future wars came as a bolt from the blue to his followers, and would never have been made had party control over policy existed. As to present confusion it is noted that the "brick for brick" tariff policy which figured in Mr. Meighen's speeches last summer has been emphatically repudiated by the present parliamentary leader, Mr. Guthrie. The explanation, of course, is that Mr. Meighen's political orientation was easterly and Mr. Guthrie's is westerly. If the coming Convention can reconcile all sectional viewpoints in even a limited degree public service will have been accomplished. But it is certain that if such compromises involve any marked departure from the basic policy of protection, Conservative hopes will be wrecked for a generation.

We are less disposed to put faith in the validity and utility of written party platforms than is Mr. Givens. We doubt, for instance, if many Liberal candidates could stand the test of an oral examination on the terms of their party platform as adopted at the Ottawa convention of 1919. United States editors, when as a matter of official news, they quadrennially publish the full text of the Democratic and Republican platforms, do so with a clear sense that



SUBMARINE MEMORIAL AT ZEEBRUGGE

A plaque commemorating the wonderful exploit of submarine C3 has been affixed to the Mole at Zeebrugge, where she breached it, and was unveiled with appropriate ceremony. Lieut. Sandford, V.C., and five companions who manned C3 had a miraculous escape after carrying out their job of destroying the communication between the Mole and the shore. Lieut. Sandford died of typhoid fever in 1918. Above the inscription is seen the breach in the Mole, and from the smoke of the explosion arises the figure of a woman, symbolizing England. In her left hand is the Victoria Cross presented to Lieut. Sandford.

eighty per cent. of their subscribers will not read them and most of the other twenty per cent. will forget them next day. But certainly there should be more consultation and agreement among local party chieftains in touch with public sentiment in various parts of the country than has been the practice of late years. Eder statesmen like Sir John A. Macdonald achieved their triumphs in a much smaller arena than do the federal leaders of today, and it is impossible to say just how they would have dealt with the rising tide of sectionalism which makes our politics an ever changing scene. Yet even in a Canada that extended only from Sarnia to Halifax, there were no snap decisions; what was decided was decided through a careful interchange of opinion among the best minds of the community.

Passenger Transport By Air Route

The entry of the Ford Motor Company into the business of manufacturing passenger air ships represents a new phase of immense importance in commercial aviation. The reality of the recent efforts toward making passenger transport by air a practical institution was demonstrated during the visit to Toronto on August 25th of the French Minister of Commerce, Industries and Aviation, M. Bokanowski. He came as a guest of the Canadian Bar Association, but the most significant fact in connection with his visit was that he flew from New York in a passenger airship, as a member of a party of at least ten which included the great explorer-aviator, Commander Richard Byrd, U. S. N., and the designer of the machine, Mr. W. B. Stout, formerly a Chicago newspaper cartoonist, who in middle age has shown himself a mechanical genius. Thus in a most picturesque way was the last word in air transport demonstrated.

Commercial aviation, in its phase of passenger transport, has in America lagged behind Europe. In England regular services leave London several times daily for Paris, Cologne and Swiss cities, although it must be admitted that they are the luxury of the rich sensation-seeker. Sir Samuel Hoare, the British Minister of Air, probably the most ardent enthusiast for air transport among the public men of the world, himself in company with Lady Hoare last January demonstrated the practicability of air passenger transport to India via Egypt, and has projects embracing the entire Empire planned in advance to keep abreast with modern inventive and constructive genius. In certain other phases of air service, this continent has not been behindhand. In Canada the use made of aviation for forest protection has been fruitful of good results, which mean an annual saving of countless millions of dollars in forest wealth.

These, however, are matters which touch the average man but remotely. The main fact is that Mr. Stout, under the sponsorship of Henry Ford, has created a passenger airship, which, according to the estimates of the company, solves the economic problems which have hitherto been the chief difficulty in connection with the popular development of air transport, and also that of comfort and security. Those interested in mechanics

and air-dynamics will no doubt find this machine, which makes use of a modern metal "Duralumin", (a copper-aluminum alloy), a most fascinating study. For the layman the interesting fact is that a ship almost as commodious as the average bus which traverses our suburban roads has been created on which one can travel with more comfort and of course with more fascinating interest than in the average motor car. On this point the editor of SATURDAY NIGHT can speak with first hand knowledge. He was one of a group of passengers who travelled at the normal speed of this machine,—one hundred miles an hour,—at a height of 2,200 feet with less discomfort than in a taxi-cab. To students of air science one of the most important factors, and that which Commander Byrd emphasized, is that it is a tri-engine machine, though it will operate just as smoothly and efficiently with one engine. Thus forced landings are eliminated and security, which is the first essential in passenger transport, vastly increased. Hardly less important from the standpoint of safety is its all-metal construction. It is understood that Mr. Byrd will use a platoon of these machines next December when he takes a party of seventy-five to explore the Antarctic continent. It is the Stout machine which has made the prospects of a thoroughly scientific observation of an area approximately as large as Canada feasible.

Commander Byrd during his visit pointed out that Canada, in proportion to population, had turned out far more aviators than any other country and their average of attainment was the highest recorded anywhere. Now that a practical airship is at hand the men to make it useful are already at hand. But in one respect Canada is woefully backward. The Aeronautical Association has for some time been endeavoring to awaken the Canadian public to the necessity of establishing properly equipped landing fields in this country. Even Northern India is far ahead of us in this respect. The new Stout air transport could not have come to Toronto at all save for the fact that there exists on its northern fringe a cow pasture which was a flying field during the war, and which had to be cleaned up and prepared in preparation for the landing. It is to be sincerely hoped that the Aeronautical Association will succeed in its efforts to have Canada's landing facilities brought into line with the world's aviation developments. That easy feat accomplished, there is no reason to doubt that the next decade will see air passenger transport at reasonable cost an established fact in this country.

New Head Of Bar Association

The Canadian Bar Association is to be congratulated on the new president it elected at the close of its twelfth annual meeting held in Toronto, for Hon. Chief Justice F. E. Martin, of the Superior Court, of Montreal, is a worthy successor to the many eminent men who have preceded him in his new office. There are few judges who are more highly esteemed than he by the lawyers, both English-speaking and French-speaking,

who practise in the court over which he presides. An erudite lawyer, of sound legal training and excellent judgment, and, it should be added, of rare sagacity, he is notably painstaking and conscientious in his handling of every case that comes before him. To a profound knowledge of jurisprudence, he adds that resolute determination that justice shall be done which is the real strength and distinction of our Canadian—as it is of the British—bench. Chief Justice Martin has indeed a difficult task in succeeding Sir J. A. M. Aikens, K.C., of Winnipeg, to whose long and indefatigable service as President the Association owes its present eminence; but he is recognized as an ideal successor.

Penalizing Deceptive Advertising

A few weeks ago the Federal Trade Commission at Washington made an important ruling whereby not merely the advertiser, but the publication which accepts deceptive advertising is held liable for the dissemination of false and misleading statements. The case in question was that of the McGowan Laboratories, Inc., and the Womanhood Publishing Corporation. The publishing house had accepted and published in its magazine, "True Romances", an advertisement for "Reducine", for which it was falsely claimed that it was a cream that dissolved all excess fat by a harmless chemical reaction. The Commission's "Cease and desist order" declares that the publishers of the advertisement, "Knowingly became a party to a scheme for defrauding the purchasing public", and denounces the product itself in considerable detail.

It is the announced intention of the Federal Trade Commission to take similar action in the case of other preparations of an obviously deceptive nature. Both advertisers and publications have the right of appeal to the courts but in this case they did not choose to avail themselves of that privilege. It is not the present intention at Washington to take what are termed "borderline cases" where the charge of fraud might be in dispute, but to deal first with those in which the attempt to deceive is clear. Already the United States courts have decided that a periodical which accepts and circulates fraudulent advertising is party to a fraud and liable to criminal prosecution. It is suggested that publishers hold a Trade Practice Conference to form rules and standards for cleaning up their own columns before the government resorts to criminal prosecutions. A tightening up of the laws with regard to deceptive advertising in the various provinces of Canada or an amendment to the Criminal Code to cover the offence, might be salutary.

End of the Tragedy is Yet Far Away

The Toronto "Mail and Empire", which certainly cannot be accused of Communist sympathies, in an editorial published on the day after the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti, very aptly termed that occurrence "The End of a Prologue"—that is to say the background of consequences yet far distant. Never will any publicist be able to purge the minds of the toiling millions of the world of one of the most mischievous of all beliefs: that there is one law for the rich and another for the poor.

The average person the world over is incapable of grasping the serpentine ramifications of United States criminal law by which Uncle Sam was enmeshed and powerless in the folds of his own red tape, and blames the whole affair on "capital", whereas it was really a case of the ancient Commonwealth of Massachusetts endeavoring to "maintain its honor" by grotesque and sanguinary folly. The whole case is a most startling demonstration of the cowardice of democracies. Sacco and Vanzetti were convicted on evidence that would not have been entertained for one-half hour in a British court of law, because New England was in a state of panic over the "Red" movement. They were denied retrial under a technicality which is alien to all ideas of British justice, because of the cowardice of officialdom. The issue became so confused that latterly it was the trial judge, Mr. Thayer, who was on trial rather than the accused. Again cowardice intervened, because those in power feared that great harm would be done if it were demonstrated that the original trial was not a fair one. The rankest display of cowardice in the whole disgraceful episode was involved in the refusal to submit to the test of a public trial new evidence pro and con which has arisen since the case was first heard seven years ago.

By certain correspondents SATURDAY NIGHT has been censured for its refusal to accept as final the findings of Governor Fuller's Star Chamber Committee who advised on the question of guilt. President A. Lawrence Lowell of Harvard University, President Samuel W. Stratton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Justice Robert Grant of the Boston Probate Court, who constituted that committee, undoubtedly command widespread respect; but their competence to act as a court of enquiry in a criminal case of a highly involved character is open to the most serious question. A board consisting of an experienced criminal lawyer, an experienced newspaper reporter and an experienced detective, would have rendered abler and more convincing service. Two of the committee, Mr. Lowell and Mr. Stratton, entirely lacked experience in the law courts or in weighing ordinary evidence. President Lowell is an authority on the history of government and one has read his writings on the constitutions of Europe with high appreciation; President Stratton is a physicist of international renown. But neither one had the slightest practical knowledge of the processes of criminal investigation when they undertook their task. There remains Judge Grant, who has definite affiliations with Canada because he is a son-in-law of Sir Alexander Gait. Judge Grant, though a lawyer, is more famous as a novelist, who, in days gone by, wrote many delightful tales, one of which, "Unleavened Bread" is one of the best American novels yet written. His actual legal practice has been in the lines of insolvency and probate. All three are elderly men, Judge Grant, 75; President Lowell, 71; and President Stratton, 66. Thus they were asked to undertake a legal investigation of profound importance for which they were utterly unqualified by previous experience, at an age which disqualifies a man for appointment to a Canadian judgeship.

It was relatively certain that a committee of en-

quity so chosen would make mistakes,—as they unquestionably did. The investigators chose to ignore all evidence which pointed to innocence. Most important were certain notes made by Pinkerton detectives who investigated the crime immediately after it occurred and reported against the guilt of Sacco and Vanzetti. The Pinkertons have long been the *bête noir* of the "Reds" and we may be sure that such a report would be unbiased, but the Committee refused to consider it. They even went the length of asserting that a cap found near the scene of the crime had been identified as that of Sacco, when no such evidence existed. Their report as presented reeks of special pleading designed rather to exonerate Judge Thayer, than to let in the clear light of day on the actual facts. Perhaps its most extraordinary feature was the cavalier manner in which they contradicted the opinions of trained police officers, much more competent to speak than themselves, who held that the original crime was the work of professionals.

The respectability of Governor Fuller's Committee of Enquiry is the sole thread on which justification of the execution of Sacco and Vanzetti hangs to-day, but for the trained mind the report they presented entirely fails to carry conviction of guilt. Civilized society on this continent has to endure the odium of having put innocent men to death by legal subterfuge. The net result is that Communist blatherskites in this, and every country will be able to earn an easy livelihood for years to come, out of the execution of two ignorant men, who, whatever their opinions at any rate worked for a living, a practice to which most "Reds" are utterly opposed.

Fire Arms Too Easily Procurable

Many readers of newspapers must have wondered why so many people in Canada are permitted to carry fire-arms and how so many hold-up men come into possession of weapons the sale of which, in Ontario at least, is supposed to be strictly supervised. Shortly before the Great War the Attorney-General of Ontario, with the assistance of Inspector Joseph Rogers, devised a severe statute for control of the sale of revolvers and weapons of all kinds, and the licensing of purchasers as well as vendors, which was supposed to be a model for all communities. The war of course upset the operation of this plan, but the mere fact that so many thousands of young men learned to shoot during the conflict is all the more reason for its stringent application to-day. Occasionally we hear of a materialist or a person detained for some unrelated offence, caught in the possession of a pistol and fined for carrying fire-arms without a license, but not a day passes in which the press does not record crimes of violence somewhere in Canada, in which fire-arms figure. Some years ago when Toronto's present Chief of Police, Mr. Dickson, took office, he made a fine gesture by raiding pool rooms and other resorts where idle men and youths congregate, and searching habitues for weapons. Quite a haul was made, but we have not heard of similar efforts since, although such measures, adopted periodically, would be an excellent safeguard.

The Consul General for Spain, Mr. J. Enoch Thompson, recently related an instance of how the Spanish authorities had effected an almost complete suppression of such forms of crime in Barcelona. Some years ago Barcelona was on a parity with Chicago in deeds of violence and after the Chief of Police and an eminent banker had been assassinated, the central authorities at Madrid decided to make a clean-up of the situation. General Rogers was assigned to the task and his first act was to order the city with a regiment of men in plain clothes, instructed to search every man who passed. If armed they were at once arrested and in a few days every criminal in Barcelona was in the coils or had fled. Hundreds of pistols were confiscated and immediately destroyed, while the sale of fire-arms was strictly prohibited. The initial cleanup and subsequent vigilance has made Barcelona an orderly city. Our Canadian civil populations are in the main orderly and law-abiding, yet it is quite plain from the number of holdups that have taken place this summer that confirmed criminals as well as youths starting on careers of crime have little difficulty in procuring weapons; and that the system of registration and numbering whereby it was predicted crime might be traced by the weapons used, has fallen into abeyance.

In a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT it was stated that Mr. Max Aiken of Toronto, recently appointed a Consul for Venezuela, was a nephew of Lord Beaverbrook. The statement was a regrettable error as Mr. Aiken is in no way related to the Canadian peer.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

"Voluntary" Clergy

Editor SATURDAY NIGHT:

So, it is to be hoped that your Front Page article—Importing Our Spiritual Guides—will receive much attention, but we must not take a one-sided view of the matter. English churches send over large supplies of money to help the Canadian church every year, and in order that the amount should neither increase nor decrease, we allow one or more of our bishops to spend quite an appreciable amount of time every year in England, placing our case before congregations and meetings as it is seldom stated in Canada. So from one point of view we should not begrudge occasional bestowal of preferment upon English clergymen.

But not all the money collected in England for the use of the Canadian church accomplishes its purpose. Churches have been built and sites for churches bought in the West by such means, which in a few years have passed into other hands, many sites having lapsed to the government because they were unused.

And yet thousands of people who have been baptized and confirmed are still without a ministry at all and many others are dependent upon infrequent visits of clergymen from distant points for any visible signs that they belong to a Christian Church and should render regular worship to Whom it is due.

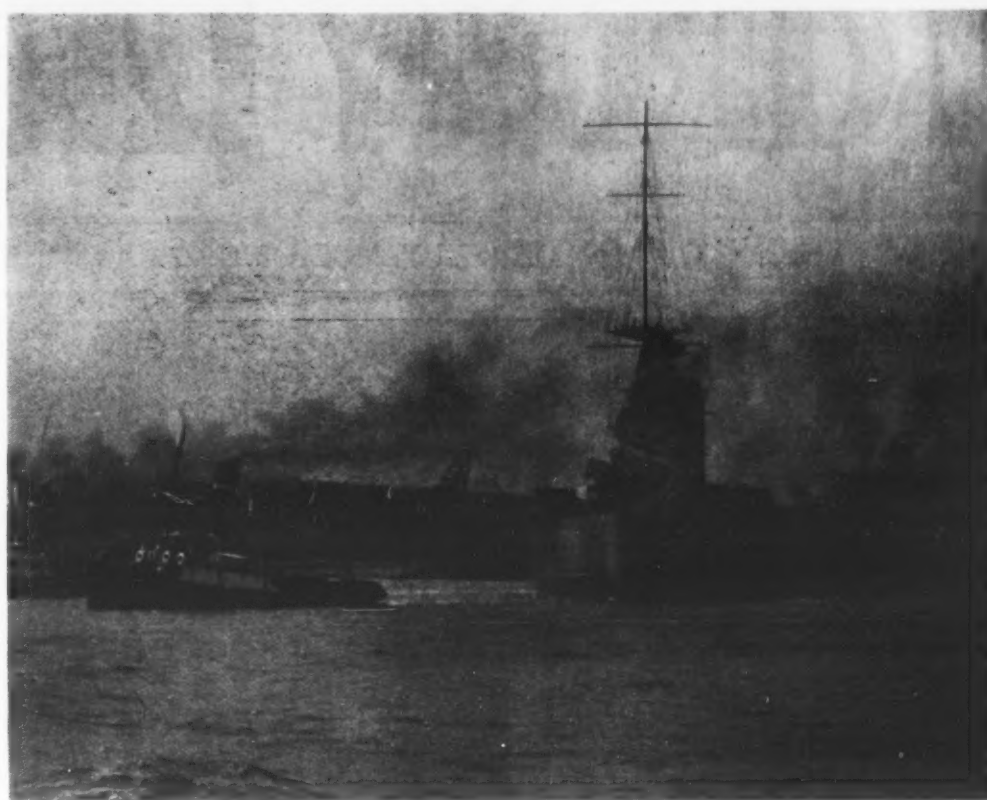
Here is the crux of the question. Principles remain principles wherever people live. Somehow or other the lesson has to be learned that religion is of small account if it depends upon money for its existence, and cannot be exercised in isolated places when outside help fails. And there is the fact that we are at a stage in the history of the Church when every ordained man who is withdrawn from one sphere of labor is sorely missed. In England the shortage of clergy is about three times as many as there are on the active list in Canada. Your English contemporary "Truth" makes no mistake in pressing for the ordination of "Voluntary Clergy" to meet the needs which are growing more serious every year. If it is an urgent question in England, what about Canada? Three years and more ago the Bishop of Kootenay wrote in the monthly magazine of the S. P. G.: "The ordination of elders or priests from the members of the local congregations would be a return to apostolic practice, and so also would be their support of themselves by secular labor."

I do not know why he added—"And we may yet be driven to it." It seems to me that the right course should be followed without compulsion. And I am, Sir,

Yours, etc.,

FRED K. JUNKION.

Niagara Falls, Ont., August, 1927.



MAIDEN VOYAGE OF WORLD'S LARGEST BATTLESHIP
H.M.S. Rodney, the largest battleship in the world, which cost seven million pounds, leaving Cammel, Laird's Yard at Liverpool, on her maiden voyage.

Killing No Murder!!

Shall Canadians Follow British or United States Criminal Procedure?

By Grace Hunter, M.A., Barrister-at-Law

IN THE various series of Law Reports, only such cases as exemplify the law are considered worthy of space. The result of this necessary restriction is that failures of Justice pass unnoticed and unrecorded, though a process may be at work which is stealthily undermining British tradition.

This is seen in some recent cases not reported because the verdicts were contrary to facts and law. These cases, published only in the daily press, offer food for thought, not to lawyers merely, but to the average citizen. Are we concerned in preserving British fair play, or are we content to see substituted for that, a flabby sentimentality which leads backwards to lynch law?

In Rex v. McIntyre, tried in Vancouver, in April, 1927, the facts were apparently that the wife, estranged from her husband, went to the hotel where he was staying, taking with her a revolver loaned by an obliging Californian friend. Her husband, a chronic alcoholic, had threatened to send their young son away to some relative. It was shown that the wife for nearly a quarter of a century had been subjected to abuse and violence. The trial judge warned the jury that, "The character of a man does not justify the taking of that man's life."

However, in thirty-eight minutes the jury brought in a verdict of self-defence, though the Crown proved that the wife had fired the shots which had resulted almost immediately in the death of her husband. The proper verdict under our law would have been "murder" if she shot with intent to kill, or "manslaughter" if it was accidental. The sympathy of the jury could have been expressed in a recommendation to mercy. The point to be noted is that there was no evidence whatever that she had fired in self-defence. In fact, from the position of the wounds, it seemed that her husband's back was towards her when she aimed.

But the popular notion nowadays appears to be, that if a woman slays her spouse, he must have deserved his fate. This is probably a reaction from the tyranny to which women were formerly subjected. Under Roman law she was a chattel, the property of her father before marriage, of her husband after marriage. Even under English law it was not until the Married Women's Property Act that a married woman could keep her own estate or earnings. Now, especially in pioneer countries, where women are fewer than men, women are favored by juries to a degree contrary often to the dictates of justice.

A prominent barrister in discussing this change said, that it seems to be the general view nowadays that in cases of domestic infelicity, the wife is in a worse position than her husband. "Some men are very tiresome, so tiresome," he reiterated. "The wife has no relief. But if it is the wife who is tiresome, the husband can disappear after breakfast and return when he pleases. He has ways and means of introducing variety into his days, through his business and clubs, which are only partially available to his wife. Hence her nerves are more likely to get beyond her control." In a celebrated Scotch trial, no motive could be assigned for Dr. Pritchard murdering his excellent wife except that he was "bored."

Lately, however, Hon. Mr. Justice Grant, of the Supreme Court of Ontario, in trying an alimony action expressed a different view. His experience in law and thirty years of married life had forced him, he declared, to the conclusion that in these cases of separation both parties had usually been to blame for the unhappy outcome of their marriage.

WHILE most thoughtful observers would probably agree with this Ontario Judge, it seems undeniable that popular sympathy swings to the wife. Two Western cases, also unreported, point that way. In Rex v. McCrae the wife had supported her husband for years, he being the type that sits home all day. This gave him leisure to carry on another amour, and at length, he announced his intention of departing. Such was his fear of his wife that he had a policeman present while he packed his clothes. But this precaution did not save him from the woman scorned. Pushing past the policeman, his wife fired at him with deadly aim. In spite of these facts, the jury, returned a verdict of "manslaughter," and the prisoner was sentenced to ten years.

When the decision in the later case of Rex v. McIntyre was reported in the newspapers, a letter appeared in the Press demanding that the Women's Clubs should circulate a petition to set Mrs. McCrae at liberty. Why should she serve ten years for such a husband?

In a third case, Rex v. Macdonald, also in British Columbia, the facts showed that the husband frequented "dives" and was thoroughly depraved. Here again public sympathy, reflected by the Jury, swung towards the wife.

Though her Counsel admitted that she had shot her husband, the verdict was self-defence.

Nor is this misplaced sympathy exhibited only in Western Canada. In June, 1927, a case from Nova Scotia is reported in the newspapers of an injured husband acquitted of the murder of his wife's paramour, and also of the attempted murder of his wife. In these verdicts we are following Roman and Mosaic precedents, but they are not British. The "unwritten law," invoked by American Counsel in some States, has no place in English practice. Let us, too, be swayed by the recital of marital woes, let us remind ourselves that in all these cases the dead cannot speak for themselves or contradict the tales told of them. The facile feelings of the mob flow towards the prisoner; it requires thoughtfulness and imagination beyond the range of the superficial to reconstruct the whole domestic tragedy.

Rex v. Beguin, 1922, (B. C. R. XXXI, 429) is another case in point. This British Columbia trial was reported when the prisoner, having been acquitted, applied to the Court for the return of the weapons he had used! Beguin had learned from his wife of the intimacy of his own brother-in-law, Denoreaz, extending over a period of five years. He gave Denoreaz eight days to leave the neighborhood. A violent quarrel that evening with his wife resulted in Beguin going to Denoreaz's farm, where he loitered about all night, gun in hand. As morning dawned he waited in ambush until he saw his brother-in-law approaching the barn to milk the cows. Beguin fired twice and his victim died within three minutes. In his statement Beguin said: "I regret deeply having made my sister a widow, but then she had only one child to my wife's three babies and it was one of us that had to go."

In the Report the Judge is quoted: "To speak plainly, the only verdict open on the evidence was murder, and if the jury saw fit, they could have added a recommendation to mercy, which doubtless would have been carried out. The result is that a self-confessed murderer was allowed to go scot-free, and for the first time as far as I know, a special kind of lynch-law has been sanctioned in this country, as it makes no difference in principle whether the victim is slain by one man who lurks in ambush or by a mob who openly attack him."

A fundamental lack in our education is that our people are not instructed in their duties as citizens. There is no real understanding of what the subject owes to the State. Jury service is an every day species of conscription, part of every adult's contribution to the effective working of our legal machinery, for which the financial reward is and should be merely nominal. Women have already been drafted for jury service in British Columbia, for example, which seems an inevitable corollary to the extension of the franchise. The wisdom of this extension of jury service has been questioned, but where every adult has a vote at twenty-one years of age, is it not imperative that the duties of Canadian citizenship should be a definite part of our school and college curricula?

THE theory in English law is that murder is a crime against the State, not a personal affair between individuals to be settled by one of the parties at his own pleasure. Taking the law into one's hands upsets our whole scheme of justice, namely, a fair trial of the issue before an independent tribunal. Are we losing faith in the power of English law to render justice? Are we unconsciously following American rather than British precedents? Is it not high time to inculcate in Canadians their duty towards the State in this regard?

According to our Criminal Code, all cases of homicide must be tried by jury. Hence jury service is part of a citizen's obligation to the State. For this reason we should watch our immigration closely, that we draw new settlers only from nations accustomed to law and order. The tendency among many of our people, however, is to evade jury service, regarding it as an interference with more congenial or lucrative employment. The selection of a suitable panel becomes increasingly difficult. This has attained the proportions of a scandal in American trials, where so many questions and objections are allowed that it may take a month or even two to select the Jury. Hon. Mr. Justice Riddell has stated that under our system half-an-hour usually suffices.

But do we succeed in getting suitable jury material,—reputable citizens who appreciate the responsibility of a juror? In England the jury usually follows implicitly the Judge's charge in which he points out the grounds on which they may take one course or the other. Canadian juries tend to disregard the Judge's charge, lacking that innate respect for law characteristic of the English.

It sometimes looks as if a professional class of jurymen is springing up. The same foreman appears in succeeding cases. Is there a danger of this important service being performed by political hangers-on, instead of by all classes of citizens in turn, except those exempted? The wage of a juror, four or five dollars a day, is not sufficient to attract those able to earn more, but is very desirable to a class of men who regard it as "easy"

money. Such men pay little attention to the oath they take as jurors; well and truly to hear the case and to decide it in accordance with the evidence. The whole proceeding becomes to them routine to be endured rather than a piece of active service in the administration of justice. In a case of negligence where the teamster failed to guide his horses, the jury found, nevertheless, against the defendant Company. One of them afterwards said that whatever the facts on that particular occasion, that Company had something coming to it."

An Irishman In Canada

("The Irish Times," Dublin)

AMONG the brilliant galaxy of Old Countrymen who early in life came to Canada and adopted it as their country was Nicholas Flood Davin, an educated and gifted Irishman, who for many years made the Middle West his home. With the exception of Chief Justice Haultain of Saskatchewan, and Dr. Brett, late Lieutenant-Governor of Alberta, he was the most conspicuous pioneer figure in that country.

Davin was born in Kilfinane, Ireland, where his father's regiment happened to be stationed at the time, in 1843. He received a first-class classical education, and in 1868 was called to the Middle Temple Bar. Journalism, however, was more to his liking, and he began his journalistic career as reporter in the Press Gallery, House of Commons, London. During the Franco-German war he was War Correspondent of the Irish "Times" and London "Standard," being wounded at the siege of Monted. A spectacular incident of his war experience was his escape in a balloon from Paris at the time of the brief Communist régime. In parliament he labored strenuously for a vigorous immigration policy, the adoption of "Tariff Reform," as he understood it, and the encouragement of a national sentiment. In May, 1895, he moved a resolution declaring that full voting franchise should be extended to women the same as men.

Though always a Conservative and a strong party man, he was at the same time too independent of views and too difficult of handling to be adaptable as Cabinet member. As a wit he certainly has not been surpassed in the House of Commons. His literary talents and graces are reflected in half a dozen works, one of which was "The Irishman in Canada." He wrote poetry with ease and charm. Altogether Nicholas Flood Davin was a notable and somewhat unique figure in Canadian public life.

The Thrill of Labrador

(Sir Wilfred Thomason Grenfell, in the "Sunday News," London)

PROBABLY no country in the world is less known to the general public than Labrador. I have met people who thought it was a Pacific Island, and one who said it was famous for bananas! I could hardly suppress a smile when I assured him that we had no bananas.

Actually Labrador is in approximately the same latitude as Britain, and is the same distance from New York as from Liverpool. . . . In spite of its climate and apparent barrenness, I have great hopes for the future of Labrador. Already its forests are becoming sought after by paper manufacturers, and only a few months ago falls twice as high as Niagara were discovered in the interior. The possibilities of these falls will be realized when it is stated that they could generate 5,000,000 horse power!

At an island bearing the jaw-breaking name of Napatularasok I have found some wonderful blue, green and golden rocks with a satin-like surface. As with the gold-bearing quartz, no use has yet been made of them, but I believe that scientific research will give the lie to the description written by an old cartographer: "Labrador was discovered by the English. There is nothing of any value in it."

I have had many thrills since I left England, 33 years ago, but I think the greatest is the feeling of serving others. All my life I have been helped by people who have found this—Lady Strathcona gave me a yacht and a crew volunteered to take it over for nothing.

Every year college boys, the sons of wealthy men, come to Labrador and do navvies' work, building hospitals, shovelling coal, or drawing water. It is the greatest thrill in the world, and I hope that I shall continue to experience it for many years.

New Style Lullaby

Hush-a-by, baby, pretty one sleep,
Daddy's gone golfing to win the club sweep.
If he plays nicely—I hope that he will—
Mother will show him her dressmaker's bill.

Hush-a-by, baby, safe in your cot,
Daddy's come home and his temper is hot;
Cuddle down closer, baby of mine,
Daddy went round in a hundred and nine.

—Boston Transcript.



REV. CYRIL E. HAM
Priest-Vicar of Lincoln Cathedral, and Vicar-elect of St. Chad's Church, Bradford, Eng. For some years he has been Vicar of St. Michael's and All Angels, Lincoln. Rev. Mr. Ham is a son of the well known musician, Dr. Albert Ham, organist of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, and is an old pupil of Upper Canada College.



THE HOME OF
"SATURDAY NIGHT"
"The Paper Worth While"

HECTOR CHARLESWORTH, EDITOR

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

CONSOLIDATED PRESS, LIMITED
CORNER RICHMOND & SHEPPARD STREETS
TORONTO 2, CANADA

MONTREAL - 10 Cathcart Street
WINNIPEG - 304 Birkby Bldg., Portage Ave.
NEW YORK - Room 506, 300 Fifth Avenue
CHICAGO - Hartford Bldg., 8 South Dearborn
LONDON - 10 Norfolk St., Strand, W.C.

MILLER MCKNIGHT, BUSINESS MANAGER

Subscriptions to points in Canada, Newfoundland, \$4.00.

Great Britain, U.S.A. and Mexico, \$7.00. Single Copies 10 cts. All other countries \$10.00.

Entered as second-class matter March 6th, 1909, at the post office at Buffalo, N.Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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PRICE 10c. A COPY

\$4.00 A YEAR

Volume 42, No. 42. Whole No. 1799

The Hoodoos in the Rockies

By Allan Strathglass

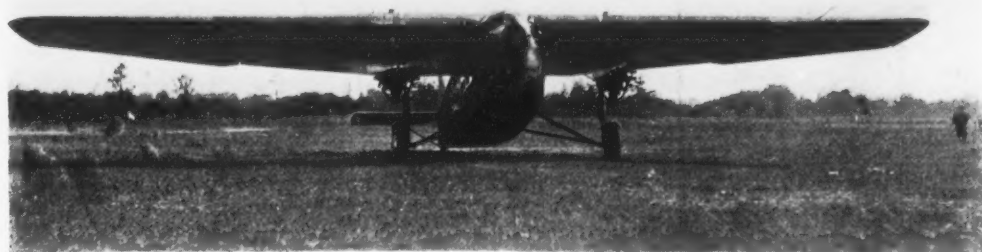
"HOODOOS" are common in the Rocky Mountains of Canada (as illustrated by a picture recently published in SATURDAY NIGHT of the group at Canmore, Alberta), but these hoodoos are not the commonly accepted totems of bad luck as understood by the superstitiously inclined. As a matter of fact, they are really too large to be referred to as tokens, for they consist of grotesque columns of rock, formed ages past by volcanic action and erosion, and to-day reaching to a height of fifty to sixty feet above the surrounding level. The name, strangely enough, was wished on them by the white man. The word "hoodoo" is derived from a corruption of "voodoo," which refers to a superstitious cult and its practices prevalent amongst many natives of the West Indies and Southwestern United States Negroes. In time the white man adopted the word as a synonym for bad luck, cause of misfortune, and several other evil things. Early explorers and settlers of the West, who knew the word in its latter sense, noticed the universal fear and abhorrence with which the Indians regarded the piles of pudding stone and rather derisively named them "the hoodoos." The name survives to day.

These hoodoos are curious natural monuments, shaped like elongated cones or sugarloafs, and in many cases have forms which would lead one to believe that human hands had fashioned them into grotesque gargoyles of weird and unearthly animals. They might even be said to suggest the crude attempts of savage artists to represent their primitive gods. Querer, eroded pillars carved in the glacial silt, they were created mainly by a subsidence of the surrounding strata, and are believed by some to be the sole surviving remnants of more ancient mountains.

Across the Bow river from the loop drive on the golf links at Banff, Alberta, can be seen several fine specimens. While they are not nearly so high as those at Anthracite and other points farther east, they may be said to be more completely representative of the weird and grotesque; but wherever they are seen they invoke a great deal of conjecture and discussion on the part of the fortunate individuals who view them. The inquisitive do not stop at merely viewing them—their is the desire for souvenirs—but their souvenir hunting receives a rude set-back when they attempt to pick the odd pebble from the object of their cupidity, for these hoodoos are made of a natural concrete or pudding stone which is so hard as to dull the point of any pick in two or three blows.



DISCOVERER OF NEW FACTS AS TO LEPROSY
The portrait is of Dr. Rodolfo Robins, the famous Guatemalan scientist, whose discovery of Pseudo-Leprosy will undoubtedly save thousands from stigma of "world isolation."



HENRY FORD'S NEW TRI-MOTORED AIR TRANSPORT

The above picture shows the wonderful passenger airship invented by W. B. Stout, which has been adopted by the Ford Motor Company in connection with its entry into the field of commercial aviation. The picture was taken at Leaside, Toronto, after M. Bokanski, the French Minister of Commerce, Commander Richard Byrd, U. S. N., Mr. Stout the inventor and others, had flown from New York on it. Its span is approximately 69 ft.; its length 49 ft., and height nearly 13 ft. Its normal cruising speed is 100 miles per hour, and radius of action five hours of flying. It has cabin accommodations for 12 passengers exclusive of crew with baggage hold, toilet accommodations, etc. It is a monoplane but uses Wright engines. The tri-motor system removes all danger of forced landings and it will run steadily on one motor. The material used is Duralumin, an alloy of aluminum and copper and the all-metal construction adds to the security which was the aim of the inventor.

They were always regarded with much dread by the Indians, and even to this day the Stoney Indians give them a wide berth and will not look in their direction. The most Christianized native does not care to go too near one of these dreaded pillars, while his uncivilized brother will go miles out of his way to avoid them. The Christian Indian even seems to hate the sight of them, and the sight of the whiskey jack perched on one of them fills him with the direst forebodings. But few reasons for this aversion on the part of the red man to gaze at the hoodoos or come into the vicinity have been advanced. The most common is that these pillars are the abode of Nanahboozho, the all-powerful one—conjecture only can supply others.

Perhaps it is best to let it go that these phenomena are merely one of the few unexplained mysteries of bountiful nature deeded to man for his endless speculation.

The Nightshirt as an Emblem

By J. E. Middleton

A CHANCE remark at luncheon compelled inquiry. Three men sitting in a row discovered with astonishment that they all had the nightshirt habit. Up to that time each had considered himself unique—the sole patronizer of the nightshirt in a world of pyjamas. Momentary disappointment at the loss of an imagined singularity was swallowed up on joy over a new sympathy. Three Musketeers again! Doubtless somewhere is a D'Artagnan to make them Four—one for all, and all for one—some reader of this genteel periodical, who will rise enthusiastically and wave his nightshirt in brotherly greeting.

He will come into a coterie which at present consists of two accomplished painters and a journeyman writer, and he will find a hearty welcome. Caution in adopting a new friend is unnecessary. The fact that he wears a nightshirt is a complete qualification for membership in the Lodge, "an outward and visible sign of an inward and spiritual grace." We admire him already; soon may we come to know him.

What does the wearing of a nightshirt connote? A steady conservatism, a desire to walk in the well-beaten paths, rather than to scramble blindly through thickets of novelty and over rock-falls, foreign and difficult. Progress is best achieved in the Tory way. The Radical, in unknown environment, too frequently moves in a circle. "Ah know you've been goin' and goin'," said a negro mammy to her exuberant son, just off the merry-go-round, "but honey, ah asks yo', what have you been?"

It is the conservative temper which makes patriots. The nightshirt is a British institution. Pyjamas are intrinsically Oriental; and by the same token the word should be spelled "pajamas", since it is derived from the Hindustani, "pae" a leg, and "jama" a garment. Why go to India for night attire when no sensible man thinks of wearing a turban in place of a hat? The man brought up in the Church of England (or of Scotland) would hesitate long before following the cult of Buddhism. It is not appropriate to the British habit of mind; neither are pyjamas appropriate to the British habit of leg. We live in a northern climate where there is a marked variability of temperature. Everyone knows that on a cold night the separation of leg from leg is a profound mistake. The trappers and woodsmen of the Canadian north find complete comfort in a sleeping-bag, and it is not divided in the middle.

One Canadian who has adopted pyjamas, against his better judgment, declares that they are cold in winter and hot in summer. The nightshirt is a creation of the North Temperate Zone, perfectly suited to the climate. Let it not be regarded lightly. We respect Parliamentary Government, the Royal Navy and Afternoon Tea. Let us respect the nightshirt as well, for it, too, has its roots in a storied past—if a nightshirt has roots at all.

The conservative temper shrinks from loudness of dress, even in the dark. It breeds a fastidious taste, which prevents a self-respecting man from wearing yellow shoes and a top hat at the same time. The nightshirt is a modest, self-effacing garment, not vociferous, not clamorous. I pray you look in the shop-windows at the pyjamas, and shudder. Regard those wild colors, that weird Orientalism of stripes and checks, and say if a churchwarden, a sidesman, or a President of the Board of Trade of United Empire Loyalist stock, can wear such things and preserve his self-respect? They must tend towards the sapping and the degeneration of character. Would a Member of the Legislature wear a diamond ring on his toe? An Indian Prince may do it, but he has no electors to face, and the steady sunlight of the Punjab is intoxicating.

Is it a mere coincidence that the three night-shirt-wearers at the Club are conservative in thought and action? Is there not a philosophic reason for the choice of night attire? One of the artists was trained at Julian's Academy thirty years ago, and with a perfected technique does stately and beautiful things. The other has a cunning hand in black-and-white and after long labor sees his work welcomed in the finest markets. Both of them regard with a merry contempt the Modernist's desire to represent abstractions in color without learning to draw, and without considering the contradiction inherent in such an ideal. As for the third of this group, his Radicalism is a passion greatly modified if not wholly extinguished by observation. He believes in the British Monarchy, in British Law, in organized Christianity, in John Sebastian Bach, in Chemical Research, in Charles Dickens, in Jane Austen, in Bernard Shaw, in Canadian Confederation, in the Canadian Pacific Railway and in Meerschaum Cut Plug—also in the nightshirt as the spiritual-physical emblem of them all, the badge of sanity, plain living and big thinking. Now who will be D'Artagnan?

The Passing Show

The first taxicab appeared on the streets of Jerusalem recently. There seems to be the beginning of a new spirit of optimism in the world.

People travelling on railroads for the first time always give themselves away. They innocently attempt to open the window.

A new order of the British Admiralty bars all naval men from politics. What is now needed is an order barring politicians from naval matters.

One begins to wonder how the weather gods remembered it was the close of summer before there was such a thing as the Canadian National Exhibition.

Diogenes lived in a tub. Perhaps he came to that after the experience of living in a large boarding-house and trying to get first to the bath-room in the morning.

If our experience of human nature is anything to go on, when the meek inherit the earth that will be the end of meekness.

Smith having put his radio set together for the nth time was again taking it apart.

"Do you ever get anything on your radio, Smith?" "Good heavens, no. You can't expect it to do everything!"

If the motor-car could have cast its shadow before, it is doubtful if the pedestrian would have ever come down from the trees.

According to the theory of relativity there is no such thing as absolute time. And the strange part of it is that Einstein went to the stars for proof of this, when he could have very simply betaken himself to any small town railway station.

Every rose has its thorn. When you come back from your summer holidays you feel fine physically, but financially you feel terrible.

"But, son, does your daughter know how to keep a house?"

"No, mother; but she's read up everything on how to keep a maid."

The style changes for a woman as soon as she sees another woman wearing the same hat.

Simile: As ephemeral as a permanent wave.

Many residents are hunting for a fallen meteor on a farm near Algonquin—News item.

And not, we fear, with any intention of returning it.

People we can always do without: The man in the next flat who sings "Sundown" at sunrise.

The saddest part of the spectacle of relatives fighting among themselves for an inherited property is that it is just the whole world on a smaller scale.

More and more it seems that the sole social importance of the past is the impetus it has given to the manufacture of antiques.

The fewer the pennies the more tenaciously people hang on to them. The same applies to ideas.

The American tourist returning from a trip to Canada never has any trouble with his immigration officials. He is identified immediately by his breath.

FUEL

Still, the Sacco and Vanzetti case served one more or less useful purpose. For Emma Goldman had talked her way through birth control and the Russian drama and looked to be left high and dry.

It seems to obey some kind of law. The less people eat nowadays the more they talk about it.

"She belongs to the four hundred."

"New York's social swim?"

"No, the Canadian National Exhibition's."

Nevertheless, the future of aviation seems still very much in the air.

Hal Frank

Dancer's New Whims

THEY were in quick, lithe motion, and yet they made no progress in the crush on the tiny floor... A tall girl, smart black hat pulled over one laughing eye, a barbaric chain of heavy gold plates linked round one slender wrist; a taller man with a still face and bald head contrasting oddly with an athletic figure.

That was my first sight of a new Charleston trick. I was dining at Jean Cocteau's place, queerly named the Bull on the Roof, in Paris. Then I went south, and lo!



Grace

The vogue for slender, straight lines emphasizes the importance of well cut, graceful lingerie. Monarch "Radiant" Lingerie combines the desired graceful lines with delightful comfort and freedom of movement. You will like, too, the wonderfully full, soft material and careful finish of "Radiant" vests, bloomers and step-ins.

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CONTENTMENT

A welcome guest in a friendly private home. This is the spirit in which The Windsor opens its hospitable doors to the arriving traveler. Quiet relaxation and enjoyment, in an atmosphere of perfect harmony, is the keynote of Windsor Service.

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ON DOMINION SQUARE

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there was this stand-still Charleston step again in the cabarets and dance-restaurants of the winter sun playgrounds.

I saw it at tea-time in the Negresco at Nice. I went on to Monte Carlo and there it was again in the crowded Carlton, in the picturesque throng on the long floor at the Café de Paris, in the Watteauesque ballroom of the Ambassadeurs.

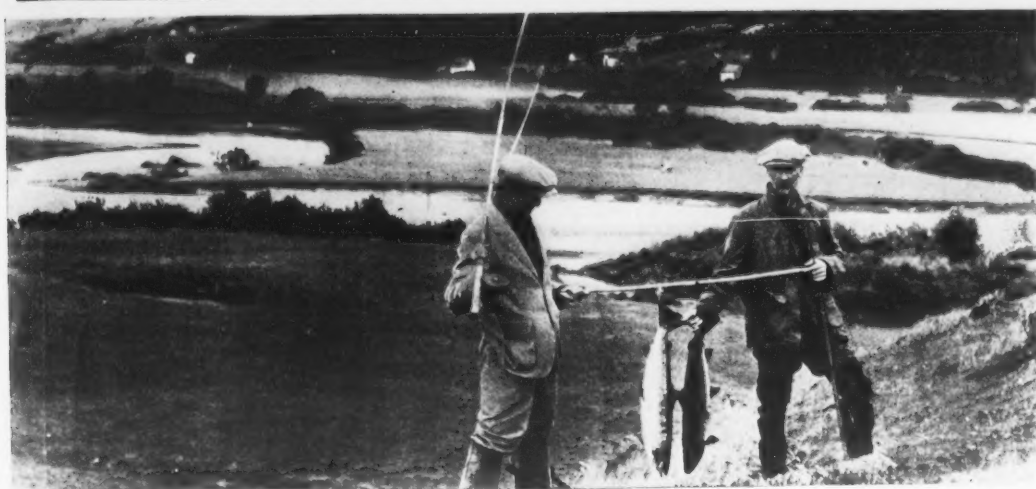
Take a backward-and-forward, or a side-to-side Charleston step, and diminish it until it fits nearly into the square foot—and you have this standstill Charleston. You can do it in a crowd; and as there is no kick-up or swing of leg or foot your neighbors are safe. It needs practice, a snug hold, light and agile limbs, and a slim, well-exercised body. Anyone without these qualifications should avoid it.

The other notable new whim which has caught the fancy of cosmopolitan Paris and the Riviera is a new hip hold which hails from America.

The man holds his right arm at right-angles to his body, the elbow close in. His hand then rests on his partner's hip, the closed fingers curving round towards the small of her back. His fingers thus control lightly her backward and forward progress, while the rest of his hand keeps her neatly aligned, square on, face to face and shoulder to shoulder.

An intimate hold, and an effective one when a couple dance lightly and well together, and are well-made. The Astaires use it in the ballroom. It is not for the stout, or for heavy dancers.

We shall see both these new things a good deal in the ballrooms this season.



SALMON FISHING IN NOVA SCOTIA
One of the world's finest sport streams is the Margaree River, Nova Scotia, shown in the background, from which hundreds of bonny fighters are taken every season.
—Courtesy, Department of Natural Resources, Nova Scotia.

Now It Can Be Told A Second Revelation

By G. P. S.

"THIS place is sinister; it is evil. I feel it just as plainly as if I saw little goblins appearing over that door. In fact, I almost expect them to appear every time I come in here."

It was Dickie sneaking in his hurried, half-petulant way, as he sipped his first glass of beer for that day, in the bar of the Hotel Cecil. It was excellent beer, genuine and unadulterated, served at great risk by a genial set of benevolent law-breakers behind the bar to the genial and appreciative law-breakers that we were in front of the bar. The place was clean, at least as such places go, and although the wooden panelling was dark and there were deep, dark shadows in the room, at this particular moment a great ray from the western sun was streaming through the window, along the bar, like a spot-light, turning the rows of foaming glasses to golden footlights and the bartenders to un-substantial actors in an enchanted play. It was merely that Dickie was strangely sensitive to "atmosphere," and though the other three of us had not till that moment received any reaction from the place except extreme satisfaction at being there and finding good beer on tap, we could never again enter that room without experiencing something of Dickie's feeling. This was, however, not strong enough to keep us away. Actually it heightened our sense of adventure, and long is the record of our regular attendance, especially in these busy intervals, often protracted, just before the inevitable Saturday luncheon together.

It was an interesting spot that, no matter what sinister goblins might appear in the gloom. Not too far from more than one of the best known city clubs, it became their special bar, and it began to radiate a certain quality of confidence, the place where "the right people are to be found." Wealthy north-of-England woollen manufacturers, brought here as to one of the sights of the city by their business associate on this side of the Atlantic, rubbed elbows along the counter with prosperous Japanese gentlemen who were cheerful and sober habitués. The tall, distinguished man with the pointed beard, who was always to be found at the centre of the bar any time after the middle of the afternoon, collected around him an ever-changing crowd of men, who, if less distinguished in appearance than himself, gave an even greater impression of financial success. Prominent lawyers, who had their brief bags with them, in which, no doubt, there were the papers relative to cases of breach of the Ontario Temperance Act, met here in the most jovial mood their bitterest rivals of another bar. Here, too, dropped in from time to time many of the local military aristocracy, and the title "Major" or "Colonel" caught in some fragment of fleeting conversation from a neighboring group, was heard sufficiently often to give the place a "tone." It was here, too, that a certain young man, highly placed in the life of the city, repeatedly telephoned his housekeeper to keep waiting a little longer the dinner which we had declined, because he found our conversation interesting and could not bear to tear himself away.

From time to time there were scenes caused by the proximity of the provincial police, but always the management seemed to know just where their enemies were at any moment. They would say, "They're at the Hotel Garonne just now, but they're not likely to be here today. So don't worry." Or, "They're just a block away at the Hotel Dorchester and they'll be here in ten minutes; so please drink up, gentlemen." How the proprietors knew so quickly and so accurately remains a mystery, but repression breeds a highly sensitive nervous system, and it all goes to prove that thoroughly to enforce so drastic a prohibition as we of Ontario tried in our unsophisticated zeal for ten years we should need to set at least half the population to watch the other half.

WHEN the Government introduced their rather ridiculous four-per-cent beer, the Hotel Cecil, to comply with the law, put in a glass front, took out the bar and provided little tables and chairs. The habitués pulled long faces and gave the new beverage an honest trial, but it made them ill. So it was not long before the four-per-cent bottles contained something more reasonable. Not all the habitués returned, and the place never regained its former animation, but as a charming haven in time of need it was enthusiastically complimented by many an English visitor at the moment of his glad surprise.

Here it was that we met one night the delightful chap, former comrade-in-arms of one of our group, who shyly confessed in answer to queries as to his present occupation that he was engaged in perfecting a machine for collecting moonlight and storing it for the purpose of stage-lighting. We adjourned with him to the roof of a near-by office building. There we found the complicated apparatus, seemingly acres of small metal mirrors reflecting the brilliance of the moon and throwing it all from every angle down a huge cylinder in the centre, in which, when an opportunity was arranged, we peeped, to be almost blinded by the concentration of whitest light. How it was done he would not tell us completely or we could not follow, but when he ran off the stored light in a little room below, we were amazed to find ourselves bathed in the softest silvery glow which lit up every corner and seemed to throw no shadows. He had not arrived at the commercial stage, but was still hoping for that, and was sanguine as to the applications of this weird product—for

the theatre, for interior lighting on special occasions, for garden parties on moonless nights.

It was after this, one of the last times we visited the Hotel Cecil, that, just when three of us had seated ourselves around a table in the corner, and our beer stood before us, a huge bulk of a man, well dressed, with heavy Hebraic features, hove to and dropped like a sack into the fourth chair, which we had thoughtlessly failed to turn up. We continued our conversation until the intruder took charge.

"My name's McAllister," his voice blasted across the table.

We took no notice.

"My name's McAllister," he shouted, and there was no disguising the Israeli accent mixed with just a trace of Scottish burr. "I'm from Scotland. Where're you from?"

"I'm a Canadian," said Teddy in his soft, cultured voice.

"The hell you are," came the blast. "I can tell the town in England you came from."

"I am pure d—— Canadian, nothing more," replied Teddy sweetly.

"Now, you can't fool with me, my lad," and he laid a vast fist on the table, a fist which rivetted our attention. It seemed too monstrous to be genuine.

"I'm a Canadian," repeated Teddy, "and I suppose you come from Aberdeen."

There was a sudden change in the huge bulk. It was galvanized into furious movement. The eyes closed, the chin came forward, both huge fists leaped into the air and crashed down upon the little table, causing the glasses to execute a perilous dance. Then one powerful arm shot out and seized the scarf that hung around Teddy's neck, twisted it tight, and shook Teddy till his teeth rattled. He was too surprised at first to resist. Then, although his anger rose, he controlled himself and merely drew away as the fist loosened a little. He had realized that there is no glory for anyone in a fight in a bar-room.

We all stood up. The waiters came rushing and removed our glasses to another table with three chairs only. There we rearranged ourselves, annoyed but chuckling. McAllister belov'd threats and imprecations after us, but eventually suffered himself to be led across the room to another table, where he sat ferociously considering us and commenting upon us to an acquaintance. Meanwhile the management apologized, assured us that "Mac" was not himself, must have been drinking somewhere else, was really quite respectable, a well-known and prosperous business man, never seen like this before.

But the sight of us was still too much for McAllister. He lumbered across to tell us that he had fought in the Highland Brigade in France and was worth twenty of us poor swine. Had we been in the army? Had we gone to France? He gave us no time to answer. No, of course we had not. He could lick us all with that one fist (we could hardly deny that). He held it close for inspection. He pressed it against Teddy's nose. Then he swung it in a great arc. It grazed the point of Teddy's jaw. Once, twice, three times he swung it, and each time it grazed the point of Teddy's jaw. Had Teddy moved, it would have smashed his jaw. Jack and Reggie had risen in anger, though they were trying to use soothing words. The manager came up, though not in the hurry we considered more appropriate. McAllister explained vociferously that he had been in the Highland Brigade in France and could lick the three of these swine and was going to do it too, and he put his huge bespatted foot up on the table to show that he had worn gaiters in the Highland Brigade.

The manager succeeded. Slowly McAllister was edged, roaring and shaking his enormous fist, toward the door, and so, we hope, home to bed. It had been the one untoward incident we had encountered in our experience of prohibition "pubs."

THE Hotel Cecil was not open late in the evenings, so we had earlier made the acquaintance of Suzette, for emergency. Tucked away on a shady street in the heart of the foreign quarter, her house was one of a long terrace of identical small houses, each with its tiny verandah at the front door and its little gable above. If one came early in the evening, one invariably found in summer a dense crowd of gesticulating Jews and Jewesses packed on that infinitesimal verandah. This served no doubt in part as the intelligence branch, for there was always some delay in obtaining a passage through, and the scrutiny was thorough. If one came late, or in winter, one rang and waited. After some time the curtain of the window in the wood was parted, a face peered, then the key turned and the door opened. Usually it was Suzette herself who inspected and welcomed thus. She was interesting was Suzette, a waddling, fat Jewess, not much more than thirty, with a large, round face, which was full of intelligence and, despite the twinkle that told of shrewdness and of a certain guile, benevolent and attractive.

"Good evening, Meester Trelawney. It es good to see you. I thought you had forgotten me."

"Forgotten you! How could you think such a thing, Suzette?"

Down the narrow hall, past the stairs on the right and the door on the left which led into the little parlor, whence were issuing the sounds of a paralytic piano in its death agony, to the next door. Pushing back the curtain, we would breathe a sigh of relief to find no one there, and in happy anticipation would arrange ourselves about the big round table which itself took up nearly half of this minute apartment. A sideboard in the corner and a sewing-machine at the other end left barely room to move. Suzette, lumbering after us, would produce a new bottle of whiskey from nowhere in particular and, tearing off

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FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST CAKES were first recommended to me by my physician when I had poison in the main valve of my heart. I took one a day for five months and began to eat better, also my face was cleared of pimples. Today I cannot praise Fleischmann's Yeast too much and would recommend it to everyone as a good tonic and builder.

MARGARET MAGEE, Toronto, Ont.



FOR SEVERAL YEARS I was troubled with chronic constipation and indigestion and as a consequence was confined to my home and was not able to enjoy the pleasures that a girl of my age should.

I heard about Fleischmann's Yeast and began taking it three times a day. I find that it has cured me of constipation and I am now able to eat regularly without any discomfort.

I also find Fleischmann's Yeast a good tonic for a general run-down condition.

AURORE BLANCHARD, Montreal, Can.

Fleischmann's Yeast is made in Canada



FLEISCHMANN'S YEAST

Thrice-a-day
brings health to stay

the wrapper of the Government of Quebec, would pour us each out a very generous measure, and would provide unlimited syphons of soda. For Suzette rather liked us. She would assure us that it was good Quebec whiskey straight from the vendor's. We found out later that she paid about three dollars for this bottle in Montreal and sold it to us for approximately seven, thus assuring herself enough to meet liabilities and a modest profit. The stuff would come up, one case at a time, labelled "nails" or "varnish," consigned to some one of the great city manufacturing concerns, and would be addressed to one of the small stations on the outskirts of the city. Suzette's carter would be hanging about and would take charge at once on behalf of the great manufacturing concern. If anything went wrong, of course, the mystery would be insoluble.

Suzette would lean against the door-frame, arms akimbo, wheezing with appreciative laughter. Suddenly the bell would ring and, excusing herself, Suzette would shuffle to the lookout. A moment later we would hear the door open and steps along the hall. A city policeman in uniform would look in as he passed the door, producing a sensation in our group. Michael would start up with bulging eyes. "We're pinched!" Suzette's grinning moon-like face would appear, and Michael would whisper hoarsely, "Is the house surrounded, Suzette?"

"Not on your life," Suzette would wheeze, overcome with laughter.

"What's he here for?" Michael's eyes still bulged.

"Wot you tink? Same as you. He's human, ain't he? He kin take a drink, can't he?" Then she would continue after she had produced her effect, "I send him to de

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ANCIENT METHODS OF TRANSPORTATION STILL IN VOGUE
An Indian Trevo, on which children and effects are conveyed when a family decides to move. The picture was taken quite recently on the Blackfoot reserve, near Calgary, Alberta.
—Photo by W. G. Leardrum, Toronto.

kitchen. He won't bodder you dere, and dat's good enough fer him."

The brazen-faced young woman of twelve, who had been torturing the piano, would look in to stare. She had had to vacate the parlor for some other guests of Suzette's. Solly, the small, wizened, walking death's head who was Suzette's husband would glance in, and his glance would throw a chill upon our party. He had heart disease of some sort and Suzette was supporting him. Shuddering, we would call Suzette for more whiskey. She would chat about anything, even about Solly.

"Y'know, wil de Jews in Poland it iss de fodder and de modder what fixes up de wedding. De young girl she don't haf noddin to say about it. She don't even see de man until she iss married to him. Wot you tink! If I hada got a goot look at Solly foist, d'yuh tink I would a married him? Not on yer life!"

When we had subsided she went on. "And y'know de young girl she ain't married fer keeps neider. De parents of de man keep watch, and if dere ain't no children coming in, wot you say, nine months, a year, den dey make de young man send her back to her parents. She no goot."

Suzette's kitchen was clean and well appointed. On occasion one or other of us had to be content with accommodation there, but it was not uninteresting, for Suzette was never without visiting female friends who would talk incessantly, but in restrained voices on account of our presence, of their children. These seemed to be their life. All under thirty-five, these women, still retaining traces of beauty which were fading fast, boasted of at least six or seven apiece, and some of more. Their hard faces softened in the universal mother-smile as they talked of them with pride and compared the sacrifices they were making for theirs with those which Suzette was making for hers. And Suzette's old mother (she must have been all of forty-eight) would brood silently over the gathering until we would wake her into animation by addressing her in German.

Those who visited Suzette's house will not soon forget it, if only for the surprises it constantly afforded them. One such is the young man who found in the bathroom a live carp of enormous bulk and singularly ugly facial expression swimming about in the bath-tub. It was the same young man who entered the parlor one day to find the two youngest children stark naked and rolling hard boiled eggs without their shells up and down the carpet.

Suzette herself possessed a fine breadth of human sympathy. When this young man told her that one of her guests was a government official, she remarked, "Wot you tink! Wot difference dat make? De King himself he take a drink sometime."

IT WAS not often that we really wished for whiskey, and hence it was that our last refuge during the Great Drought was once again a "beerorium." The Hotel Agrippina had "atmosphere" if any place ever had it. One entered the lobby from Suboles street, and passing the pleasant scrutiny of the desk, where one learned by a nod or a wink whether it was any use proceeding further, one crossed the tessellated floor, threaded one's way through twisting corridors and little cabinet rooms into the great kitchen, where a jovial Irish girl was always washing pots and pans, and her small, pretty team-mate seemed always to be eating an interminable lunch. Having run the gauntlet of their cheery greeting, one changed direction and, threading other passages, emerged at last, guided by the subdued murmur of many voices into a huge room, all of seventy feet in length, with a low ceiling supported on pillars. It was some time before one's eyes became accustomed to the gloom, for it was like London during the war when the lights were low. Here and there were electric lamps attached to wall or pillar, so shaded with pretty colored shades that they concentrated what light they gave in little patches under them, and diffused the very minimum of glow. Gradually one made out the crowded heads about the tables and one felt one's way carefully to a vacant place. Seated, the first care was to catch the eye of "Bunny," the little Irish waiter, whom we had known in former days in the dining-room of a fashionable hotel, and who, though he never paid attention to people who snapped their fingers for him, always came when one called his nickname in a tone affectionate enough. He was now running about in the dusk with a tray full of foaming glasses, or with trays full of empties which he was rushing back to a little wicket in the far end wall. Through this wicket now and then a head was thrust which emitted a blasting, "Sssh! Sssh!" There would ensue for a moment a death-like hush. Someone would say, "It's like giving a child a horn and telling him to keep quiet." Then the buzz would begin once more until the head appeared again to bellow "Sssh! If you boys don't cut out the noise we'll close down. You can do just as you like about it." The death-like silence would again ensue for a few minutes until the crowd had forgotten the warning. It would be sharply reminded by a bang in the corner as the window in the wicket was sharply closed and the bar-tender retired offended within the inaccessible recesses of his sanctum. That was the end.

You were expected to go, and it was amazing how quickly the place emptied. That was one of the things they prided themselves upon, how quickly they could empty that room when the police were heading in that direction. They always seemed to know soon enough, and the waiters would say, "Drink up, boys. Clear out, please. We have only five minutes, please." When the police arrived eight minutes later they would find the room clean, unused, the air quite smokeless. It was an achievement.

The cloud of smoke which invariably filled the big room was one of the chief elements in its picture-queeness, for the heavily-shaded lamps cut long swaths of blue and gold upon it, and through its soft iridescent haze the assembled crowd took the quality now of an etching by Rembrandt, now of a painting by Brangwyn.

Here assembled plumbers and motor-mechanics, automobile salesmen, tailors, ward politicians, truck drivers, printers, photographers, dentists, and doormen of theatres, together with an occasional artist and successful business man. It was here that we met the decent communicative little Jew manufacturer, whose hobby was cats. His large house, he told us, was full of cats which had strayed in. He had them apparently in every room. People were constantly going away and forgetting their cat, which would instinctively go to him for its meals. When he had accumulated more of them than even he with his capacious heart and ample means could handle, those that had boarded with him longest were marked for the latest word in lethal chambers which, in keen distrust of the Humane Society, he had had constructed on his premises. Therein, after a happy residence and a final meal of unusual magnificence, the doomed cat passed away in the lap of luxury and without suspicion of the stroke of fate. He told us this with tears in his eyes and almost brought tears to ours.

The "beerorium" has passed with the colorful, kaleidoscopic life it collected. Its illegality, its sordidness are past with the unnatural condition which was its reason, and nothing now remains but the memory of its romance.

Spare Parts for Men

THE visit to England at the invitation of the Medical Practitioners' Union of Dr. Serge Voronoff, the world-famous "monkey gland" surgeon, has been postponed until the autumn owing to the doctor's recent illness. Old age, according to Dr. Voronoff, is nearly always caused by the wasting away or ageing of the glands of the body. The brain, the heart, the lungs, and muscles are strongly constituted, but the glands are weaker. Persons who have been grafted always declare that their first impression is one of greater mental clarity, and in cases where the memory has become defective it is found after the operation that the brain has regained its retentive qualities. On his amazing monkey farm at Mentone, Dr. Voronoff is raising a stock of chimpanzees which will be nothing less than a reservoir of spare parts for man. "I sometimes think," he once said, "that God made monkeys to supply man with spare glands and organs." And on that belief he is acting.



THE PECNY MAN
W. Ormiston Roy, of Montreal, who supplied 100,000 peony blooms to be shipped to England this year as a gift from the Canadian people in commemoration of Canada's Diamond Jubilee of Confederation.



A Striking British Exhibit!

Looming out among the displays at the C.N.E. this year, will stand a huge Meltonian Cream Dumpjar. It comes from Cricklewood, England, where, for over a century, the Browns have been making the world's finest shoe dressing.

There is available to you also at this exhibit a choice compact package, the Meltonian Souvenir, commemorating Canada's Confederation Jubilee. Here, for a few cents, you receive a Dumpjar of Meltonian (white), a tin of Meltonian White Shoe Cleaner, a large Polishing Cloth and a Dust Brush.

Day by day, Meltonian is winning an increasing Canadian following. Not alone is it a superlative dressing giving quick, brilliant gloss. Sinking into the leather, it revives and restores the original complexion and lengthens the life of the shoes. You should be acquainted with Meltonian.

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But it gives us a point that writes as no point ever wrote before. A feather-weight touch to paper is enough to start it instantly, and to keep it going. And this point yields to every hand but never loses shape.

We now make the barrel of Non-Breakable Permanent—28% lighter than rubber formerly used. It comes in Jade, Lacquer-red, Lapis Lazuli Blue, Mandarin Yellow, Flashing Black and Gold—all with smart Black Tips.

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and announce that one person present murdered his brother on a yacht at Monte Carlo, that the guilty one had already indicated guilt, and would fall into his trap when the men joined the ladies in the drawing-room.

It is a sardonic study in suspicion, with the less gentle baronet suggesting in the savagery which so often lies beneath the velvet of his whimsy that everyone is guilty enough of something. He leaves it magnificently at that, sublime in his scorn for murderous butlers, Chinese paper-knives and paneled libraries, content in the bewitching assurance that the theatre itself is the greatest mystery of all.

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KATHRYN REECE.
Featured Prima Donna, in "En-
chanted Isle," Princess Theatre,
week of September 5.

Coming Events

"ENCHANTED ISLE" a new modern musical romance by Miss Ida Chamberlain, will be the opening presentation of the season at the Princess Theatre, commencing next Monday night. This new musical opera will be offered in Toronto for the first time on any stage, following which it is to be presented to Broadway at the Lyric Theatre. In consequence of the New York presentation much attention has been given to the organization of the cast of vocal artists. The composer, herself an accomplished singer, has laid particular stress on the music, her principal idea being to make it tuneful, yet somewhat different from the present day "popular" offerings. Those who have heard the score of "Enchanted Isle" claim it is delightful.

The book of "Enchanted Isle" tells a story of love in the high Sierra Mountains of California and on Catalina Island. For these scenes most elaborate preparations have been made. Considered by many to be America's best heroine, "Joek Evans" will sing several romantic numbers, as well as two or three of the more gently sentimental type. Opposite him will be the rare soprano, Kathryn Reece. Miss Reece possesses, too, a brand of youthful beauty that backs up her vocal offerings pleasingly, and—she can act. Another singer well known for his ability is Basil Rudydell, whose bass voice is one few can forget. Some marvellous dancing may be expected from Marga Wadron, and at the same time she will play the role of a hot-blooded Mexican girl with all the temperament, one hears, frequently exudes from the Latin Nature. Hansford Wilson, assisted by Harry Hermonson, and several others will look after the comedy.

KATHARINE CORNELL, one of America's foremost emotional actresses, who will appear at the Royal Alexandra Theatre the week of September 12, in W. Somerset Maugham's new play, "The Letter," secured her first stage engagement by engaging a stage director to assist her.

It sounds complicated, but it isn't. In 1915, Miss Cornell was dramatic coach of a fashionable girls' school in Mamaroneck, N.Y. Needing some assistance in the staging of a playlet she had written, Miss Cornell wrote to Edward Goodman, director of the Washington Square Players in New York.

When Mr. Goodman arrived at the school, Miss Cornell made him promise her a berth as understudy in his group. He replied he would give her the job whenever she applied. She applied immediately and so went to work with the Washington Square Players.

Her world debut was made in "Bushido," in support of Jose Ruben. Miss Cornell had just two lines to speak, and evidently spoke them well, for she soon afterwards secured a berth in Jesse Bonstelle's stock company in Buffalo. During the season of 1918-19, Miss Cornell went on tour in "The Man Who Came Back," playing the Mary Nash role.

Her first big success was made in London, where she journeyed to play the role of Jo in "Little Women." She returned to a stock company engagement in this country, and then played in "The Bill of Divorcement." After that, slodding was easy for Miss Cornell, who was successively praised for her acting in "Will Shakespeare," "Casanova," "The Outsider," "Tiger Cats," "Candida" and "The Green Hat."

CLARA BOW, the madcap of the screen, will be seen on the downtown screen to-day and next week in "Hula," her latest production, which was directed by Victor Fleming, who did "The Way of All Flesh."

As Hula, pet of the Calhoun plantation, Clara has her best role since "It." She appears as a careless youngster who, on the eve of her sixteenth birthday falls headlong into love. Olive Brook is the man, a handsome young English engineer, and though he remains silent he too falls under the spell of the Bow personality.

In addition to this colorful picture production there will be a splendid stage presentation by Jack Arthur, who will again have his hand on the stage. He is using an elaborate setting this week and will again present Miss Bernice Foley, who proved such a favorite in last week's offering. Broadway will be robbed of several outstanding artists for this musical feature which will be elaborately mounted and enhanced with strikingly lovely lighting plot.

Note and Comment

GEZA DE KRESZ, the well-known violinist and his wife, Norah Drewett de Kresz, have just returned from a summer in Europe, where they visited Paris, Munich, Leipzig, Berlin, and Frankfurt, as well as Vienna, Bucharest and Budapest, attending a number of music festivals.

They have brought with them a collection of new music, which they plan to feature in their concerts. Mr.

de Kresz will appear frequently this season in sonata recitals with Madame de Kresz, two of which will be given in New York before Christmas. They are booked for concerts in Western New York and Pennsylvania, in addition to Canadian appearances, which include a series in Toronto.

AFTER completing a summer course, which attracted pianists, teachers and students from various points in the United States, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and Ontario, Mona Bates is planning a busy winter season of playing and teaching. She has become interested in some fine talents which have been placed under her musical guidance, and consequently is having her own concert engagements arranged in such a way that her teaching will not be interfered with.

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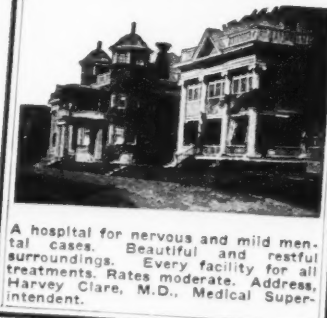
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By Herbert Asbury

Steadily a man would see a face hanging in the air, suspended from nothing, held to his body. And drops of blood would fall from the face, and he would see the face of a man, a man who was dead, a man who was dead, a man who was dead. The story is told in a simple, direct, and powerful manner. It is a story of adventure, of heroism, and of the quest for the ultimate truth. The story is told in a way that is both entertaining and enlightening. It is a story that has inspired generations of writers and readers alike. It is a story that is as relevant today as it was in the twelfth century.

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The BOOKSHELF

LADIES OF ANCIENT GREECE
"The Immortal Marriage" by Gertrude Atherton; Boni & Liveright-McLean, Toronto; 463 pages; \$2.50.
"Mrs. Socrates" by Fritz Mauthner; International Publishers, 381 Fourth Ave., New York; Irwin & Gordon Ltd., Toronto; 254 pages; \$2.

THE status of women in ancient Greece varied greatly among the city states. In Sparta, the maidens exercised naked in the gymnasium with the youths; marriage was a matter-of-fact business of breeding good soldiers. In enlightened Athens, strangely enough, women were sternly repressed; de-cent women were allowed outside their houses at the rarest intervals, and then only if heavily veiled; they did not enjoy even rudimentary education; and did not meet their husbands' guests; Athens was a men's state, in which women did not count. The romance of courtship and marriage hardly existed for the Greeks; but in Asiatic Greece—the coasts and islands of Asia Minor—women occupied about the same position, and had about the same freedom that of tains today in English-speaking countries, without, of course, being enfranchised.

Aspasia, of Miletus, on the southwestern coast of Asia Minor, was the most remarkable woman of her time. The daughter of a patrician and indulgent father, she was as learned as she was beautiful; and her early environment allowed her to profit by association with the foremost minds of that wonderful age. The ablest philosophers, poets, architects, statesmen, dramatists and sculptors were her friends. On her father's death, she travelled to Athens with her friend Zosme, and Zosme's husband, who was an architect who had been engaged by Pericles to remodel Piraeus, the port city of Athens, and five miles removed from it. In Athens, Aspasia rebelled over the restricted life that convention had decreed for women; and, being a foreigner, was allowed to receive Socrates, Sophocles, Thucydides, Anaxagoras, and other notables at the home of her guardian, the architect. She was then 24 years old and unmarried. On meeting Pericles, the directing genius of the city, she fell in love with him, and he with her. For a long time a divorce had been imminent in Pericles' home; but the chief difficulty in the way of the famous lovers was a law, put through by Pericles himself to flatter the vanity of the Athenians, to the effect that no lawful marriage could be contracted between an Athenian and a foreigner. Such marriages resulted in the woman being classed officially as an hetaira, or courtesan; but the character of the parties, and how they conducted themselves, determined the social status, as distinct from the legal.

PERICLES and Aspasia were united in this sort of monogamic marriage, differing from ordinary marriage only in lack of official

recognition by the state; and so they lived till the death of Pericles. She was probably the only woman in Greece—certainly in Athens—who could give the greatest of Greek statesmen anything like intelligent sympathy in his exacting duties of ruling the fickle Athenians. It was a true marriage; but the comic poets, who filled much the same place as the English pamphleteers of the 18th century, used Aspasia's official status as hetaira against Pericles, for political purposes, making her out a woman of the streets, which she in no sense was.

THAT conception of her, carelessly passed on by Plutarch, remains the popular idea of her, in spite of the careful explanations of scholars to the contrary. Mrs. Atherton has written the life of Aspasia from her father's death to the death of Pericles; and has done it rarely well. She has consulted a library of authorities, and has spent a long period in Athens. The result is a compact, comprehensive exposition of the life of the Greeks from the kind of clothes they wore to their political intrigues. The book takes the form of a novel; but as a story it is somewhat handicapped by being too true to fact. The little bits of imaginary melodrama that might have been used have been crowded out by the finer drama of the real life of Athens at the pinnacle of her power and glory.

As a piece of historical writing, "The Immortal Marriage" ranks with the best narratives of its class. One can know without full realization of what facts mean. Everyone knows that the half century called "the Age of Pericles" was an astounding epoch because of the great number of supreme geniuses gathered together in one place at one time; but in Mrs. Atherton's book one is made to feel the thrill of running into Pheidias on one street corner, and Alcibiades and Zeno talking on the next, while Aristophanes squatted close by to write down a clever jibe at Pericles that had just come into his fertile mind.

There are those to whom such names have no meaning, and are merely foreign, and hard to pronounce, and whose tastes are suited by the latest motor romances of the Williamsons. Those readers will not be pleased with "The Immortal Marriage," and will find it fearfully dull. He, whose imagination has ever been kindled by any of the figures who contributed to the greatness of the Periclean Age, will stand a fair chance of becoming enthusiastic over Mrs. Atherton's full and accurate account of it. Laying aside all the nonsense that has disfigured some of her earlier books, she has struggled manfully and successfully with a subject vast enough, profound enough and intricate enough to test the powers of any writer.

SOCRATES'S scold of a wife, Xantippe, is simultaneously defended by Mr. Mauthner against her popular reputation. The book falls midway between John Erskine's ironic rationalization in "Helen of Troy" and the realism of "The Immortal Marriage." Like Erskine, he has modernized the speech, whereas Mrs. Atherton retains a great deal of the Greek idiom; and like Mrs. Atherton, Mr. Mauthner is fundamentally serious, though in the sharp tilts between his ill-mated couple he indulges in some very shrewd and clever sallies of wit. His book is fairer than, and at least piquant as, "Helen of Troy"—in fact, I think it much better based and better built; but beside the massive "Immortal Marriage," "Mrs. Socrates" looks sketchy and shallow.

SOUTH SEA COMEDY
"That Island" by Archibald Marshall; Dodd, Mead-McClelland, Toronto; 346 pages; \$2.

IN A partially known world, the desert island was a place for romance, and possibly tragedy—at least adventure. Since man has become the chief of the migratory animals, the desert island has lost its mystery and is only used for comic effects. There have been a dozen satires or burlesques at the expense of the old-type desert island story; but none better than Archibald Marshall's, composed, apparently, in a rare mood of levity. It is not like a "Marshall" story at all. The persons are real and absurd; the situations are plausible and perfectly absurd; the plot is absolutely logical, and serves to emphasize the ludicrously irrational attitude of the characters to their circumstances. The whole is well worked out, without any clumsiness or crudity; and, if the reader is in the mood to laugh, he will find the book funny from beginning to end.

Mr. Dinwiddie, a prosperous London grocer, emigrating to Australia, was shipwrecked in the South Seas, and landed with his wife and son and daughter; also his gardener and his wife and daughter, and a drunken sailor; on a small, beautiful island, where there is a large, well-built house, and natives who are used to the rule of a white man. The ship does not go to pieces for weeks, so they can get furniture and all the supplies they need for years. Dinwiddie sets everybody to work, except himself; and soon there is a wonderfully complete establishment. Grumm, the gardener, is the real genius, who directs the natives in house-building and farming. I think the humor of "That Island" superior to Barrie's "The Admirable Crichton" in that Grumm does not assume charge formally. Theoretically, he is not in command at all; but as nothing can be done without him, he practically has a sort of veto over Dinwiddie. That gentleman, swollen with power, makes himself Viceroy, and, in the King's name, knights himself out of respect for the position he has assumed. Servants, who can be had for a head a month, litter the place to the point where looking after them is real work.

After two years, His Excellency, Sir Jacob Dinwiddie, sends out canoes to search the adjacent islands, and brings back the aristocratic lady, Mrs. Preeby, and party—fellow survivors of the shipwreck. Mrs. Preeby, in rags, finds Lady Dinwiddie wearing her clothes; and she does not care for the Dinwiddies. Six months later, the owner of the island turns up, and takes a hand. But enough. It is the "Swiss Family Robinson" turned into a sweet farce, and Mr. Marshall, though never more than quietly merry, never muffs any of his points.

LAMPMAN AGAIN
"The Poetry of Archibald Lampman" by Norman Gregor Guthrie; Musson, Toronto; 58 pages; special edition, limited to 250 copies, numbered and autographed; boxed; \$2.50.

THE quiet persistence of the interest in Archibald Lampman and his work has been formerly noticed in these columns. Whatever ups and downs the reputations of other Canadian writers have known, Lampman's has never ceased its rise. The new "Lyrics of Earth," prepared by Duncan Campbell Scott, appeared a year ago, to be followed this season by Mr. Guthrie's critical analysis of the poems, based in part on hints gleaned from Scott's fine Introduction to "Lyrics of Earth."

It is possible that Lampman will be classed at length among the poets' poets. Mr. Guthrie's comment is often directed to points of technique that

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SIR FRANCIS DRAKE

Portrait from E. F. Benson's new biography, which is the first book to be issued in the "Golden Hind" series (Harper-Musson). The series gets its name from Drake's ship, the Golden Hind, in which he circumnavigated the earth in 1577-80. Others in preparation are: "Sir Walter Raleigh" by Milton Waldman; "Sir Martin Frobieher" by William McFee; "Sir John Hawkins" by Sir Philip Gosse; "Sir Richard Grenville" by J. C. Squire; and "Henry Hudson" by Llewellyn Powys.

will be of special interest to the makers of verse. This is partly due to the fact that the critic is also a poet; but the chief significance of his close study lies in its revelation that Lampman's work not only improves on acquaintance, but actually needs careful scrutiny to bring out beauties of thought and phrase that are not observed when his verbal architecture is viewed from sufficient distance to appreciate outlines and the balancing of masses.

There is in the book also much general matter that will delight the reader of verse as well as the maker of it. Mr. Guthrie's exposition is painstaking and sound; and beyond what he says is the constant suggestion of the development of his thesis. It is as though he were the second speaker in a debate, or symposium—Scott having opened the subject—and I hope and expect further contributions will be made from time to time. Mr. Guthrie's essay is illuminating. It should be read, or more accurately, studied, with "Lyrics of Earth" at hand for reference. All admirers of Lampman's poems will be repaid by possessing copies, since it enriches the reader's understanding of the poems; and it will be of most service in the hands of the growing number of persons who are teaching Canadian literature in our schools and colleges.

William Arthur Osborn

THE FAMOUS MONTREAL REGIMENT AND ITS ABLE HISTORIAN

"The Royal Montreal Regiment, 14th Battalion, C.E.F., 1914-1925," Edited and compiled by R. C. Featherstonhaugh, Gazette Publishing Co., Montreal; illustrated: \$3.

THIS is one of the best histories of any military unit during the Great War. As to its facts, accurate and comprehensive; as to its style, clear, readable and interesting. Commenting upon the book in the July issue of the "Canadian Defence Quarterly," Douglas Mackay gives some information about the author:

"Mr. Featherstonhaugh is now the author of two battalion histories, the 11th and the 15th; yet he is a civilian, without military experience and an invalid suffering from all the limitations of one confined to bed. Under these apparently overwhelming restrictions, this young man has produced two brilliant pieces of work which contribute very definitely to Canadian history. Mr. Featherstonhaugh, being a permanent invalid, was unable to join the C.E.F., but he had a wide circle of friends among officers and men of the Montreal regiments. He kept up an active correspondence with his friends throughout the war or until they were killed. He treasured their stories as well as all references in the press to the Montreal battalions. After the war he was chosen as the 14th Battalion historian. A committee in charge divided the war into battle periods with sub-committees, presided over by officers conversant with each phase. These sub-committees supplemented Mr. Featherstonhaugh's material and in this manner he was able to live in the very atmosphere of active service. The 14th Battalion followed a similar procedure and the two volumes are probably without superior in the library of military history.

"Turning to the 14th Battalion's record the unusual number of 149 Commissions were granted to men from the ranks. When the 14th was dismissed in Montreal on April 20th, 1919, the commanding officer, the second in command, and one company commander were all gentlemen who had left Montreal for Valcartier in 1914 as privates. Over 6,200 men passed through the ranks; 1,192 were killed in action or died of wounds or as the result of illness contracted on service, and 3,277 had been wounded."

Literary Notes

MAJOR WIEN, author of "Beau Geste" and "Beau Sabreur," is recovering from a very serious illness.

JOHN MURRAY, the English publisher, has been knighted, and is now Sir John Murray. Out of respect for the tradition of the firm, the brass plate bearing the name "Mr. Murray,"

BOOK SERVICE

Readers wishing to purchase books reviewed in these columns and unable to procure them from their local dealers, may do so by sending the price by postal or express order to THE H. O. K. & H. E. L. F., "SATURDAY NIGHT," Toronto. BOOKS CANNOT BE SENT ON APPROVAL.

and fastened to the door of the Alhambra Street house, will not be changed. This plate was placed there before Sir John's grandfather published Byron's poems, and the street was blocked by men and women eagerly waiting to buy copies of the work of the fashionable poet, who once cynically attributed his popularity to the fact that he was "an immoral Lord who wrote poetry."

Books Received

Hasty comment, pertinent and pertinent

Mackenzie and His Voyageurs by Arthur P. Woolacott (Dent, Toronto, illustrated with 32 photographs, \$2). In 1801, Mackenzie published the narrative of his travels, wherein he had followed to the Arctic the great river that now bears his name, and had also discovered the Pacific Ocean. Mr. Woolacott, who is a Vancouver man, begins his descriptive work on the Mackenzie country by summarizing the Mackenzie memoirs and narratives; and then completes Mackenzie's story from other sources, often even correcting his errors from information gleaned from the pages of Thompson and other explorers. The new book is therefore a most valuable one, and will be highly prized by those interested in north-western Canada, or, more generally in books of travel and exploration.

An Introduction to the Study of Blake by Max Plozman (Dent, Toronto, illustrated with 8 reproductions of Blake's engravings, \$1.25). Mr. Plozman is an authority on Blake, the English poet, having edited two volumes of his poems, and written copiously upon them. He insists that the obscurities of Blake are worth the trouble of trying to understand them; and because more people feel that than ever before, his clear, well-informed and well-reasoned essay in exposition will win many delighted readers.

The Grandmothers by Glenway Wescott (Harper-Musson, Toronto, \$2). Here is the Harper prize novel of the current year, which seems to carry out the traditions set by "The Able McLaughlins" and "The Perennial Bachelor." It is even more American than they. The advertisement on the jacket says: "...recaptures a segment of American life, a span of human experience stretching from the pioneers and the Civil War down to the present time. It is a moving and memorable expression of those things for which one is happiest that he is an American."

The A. B. C. of Aesthetics by Leo Stein (Boni & Liveright-McLean, Toronto, \$3). Careful study of the psychology of art, and of the artist, and of the critic. How novel and interesting the author's view-point is may be judged from the sentence: "I believe that the mere ability to tell good art from bad is of the least possible importance so far as anything intrinsically valuable in art is concerned."

Thetis Saxon by G. Frederick Clarke (Mills & Boon-Longmans, Toronto, \$2). A love story with extended consideration of the religious difficulties of a freethinker. There are neat bits of dialogue, and pleasant touches about the New Brunswick Indians. Dr. Clarke is remembered as the author of "The Magic Road" and "The Best One Thing."

A Man Beset by John Carruthers (Cape-Nelson, Toronto, \$2). Novel about a highly sensitive young Englishman, during his boyhood, while teaching, when in jail for manslaughter, and later in China, where he gains the desired command of himself.

Travelers' Tales: A Book of Marvels by H. C. Adams (Boni & Liveright-McLean, Toronto, \$3.50). Handsomely



ROMAIN ROLLAND

The third volume of his novel, "The Soul Enchanted," recently published in France, has just been translated by Van Wyck Brooks, and issued by Henry Holt, New York, at \$2.50. It will take one volume more to complete the work. The part just issued is entitled "Mother and Son," and covers the war period.

gotten up compilation and retelling of the legends of Sinbad, Ulysses, Heracles, Marco Polo, Maundeville, El Dorado, Atlantis, Munchausen, the Amazons, fabulous beasts and strange fishes and reptiles and so on. A nice pulp for the imagination. Quotations form a large part of the text, and the work, though in easy narrative style of the anecdote, is fully documented.

A Short Psychology of Religion by G. J. Jordan (Cape-Nelson, Toronto, \$1.25). A very critical analysis of religious belief and practice in the light of the most advanced doctrines of modern science. It purports to be a defence of religion, and is so, but its liberal views will not be universally acceptable to Christian clergymen, although the learned author is a doctor of divinity as well as a doctor of literature.

Under the Grey Olives by Martin Keith (MacMillan & Stewart, Toronto, \$2). A story written around a lively visit to the Holy Land. Specially recommended for Sunday School libraries. The author is Mrs. MacGregor, of London, Ontario, the wife of a Presbyterian minister, and author of "Tuneful Paths" and "The Bells of St. Stephen's."

Goose Tissue Ties by Alice Lawton, illustrated by Wynna Wright (Crow-

ell, New York, \$2). A new way of telling the Mother Goose stories—principally backgrounds. Herein, children are entertained by a yarn of the town, Goose Towne, from which all the characters and stories came, and how jolly Father Goose delighted the youngsters with the tales he made for them. For children who are already quite familiar with the rhymes.

Feeding Wheat in Canada by Walter P. Davison (Graphic, Ottawa, illustrated, \$2.50). Graphic further justifies its reputation as a pioneer by putting out the first book on the vast movement in Western Canada which is leading thousands of farmers to be their own selling agents on a co-operative basis. While the whole scheme is outlined, it is the Saskatchewan Pool that is most fully treated, both because it is the largest, and because the author was directly associated with it. Apart entirely from matters of the wisdom of this policy, the book is very valuable because of the statistics it gives about the Canadian grain industry at the present time—there are tables tracing the development all the way from 1867. Written to expound and defend the theory of pooling wheat, the book is chiefly filled with facts connected with the actual practice of this form of selling agricultural produce. The author also indulges in some constructive criticism, and warns of lurking dangers. The significance of the enterprise to general business is startlingly indicated by the statement that there are 1,410 post offices in Saskatchewan, and cheques from the Wheat Pool board have gone into 1,410 of them.

Incidentally, this is much the best-made book that Graphic has yet manufactured. The timeliness of the book cannot be overestimated. However, the examples of miscellaneous sequence and the insertion of some of the author's poetry were great mistakes. They have no place in an economic treatise, and detract from the informative value of the book.

Barberry Bush by Kathleen Norris (Doubleday, Page-Gundy, Toronto, \$2). Novel. Story of a young woman, and her complicated love affairs. It is a document that champions youth and womanhood. One is kept wondering whether the heroine is going to spend the rest of her life with the man she loves or with the man she has married. Of course Mrs. Norris is clever enough to play safe, and contrive a happy ending after all.

The French Poets of the Twentieth Century: An Anthology. Chosen by L. E. Kistner (Dent, Toronto, \$2.25). Well selected and comprehensive group of modern French poems, in the French language, with introduction and brief critical and biographical notes. There are 51 poets, represented by an average of six poems each.

Blackbeard's Treasure by T. E. Oertel (Crowell, New York, illustrated, \$2). Novel built around the actual career of the infamous pirate Capt. Edward Teach, commonly called Blackbeard, who plundered the New England coast two centuries ago, and was one of the bravest and most brutal cut-throats of the sea. It is not particularly a boys' book, any one might like it; but boys of 14 to 17 are sure to like it so bloody.



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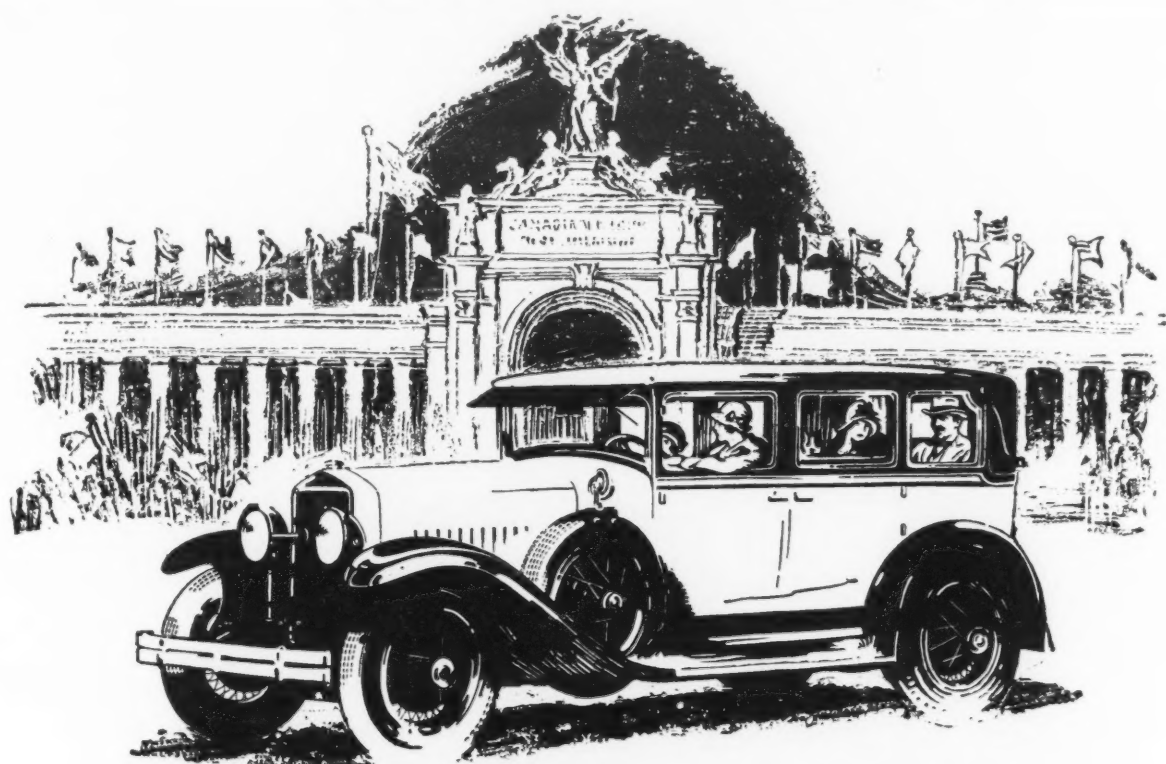
EVERY one of us, from doorman and bus-boy to manager. That explains why you find no grudging service here, but instead a hearty, friendly desire to see to it that you enjoy your stay in our hotel.

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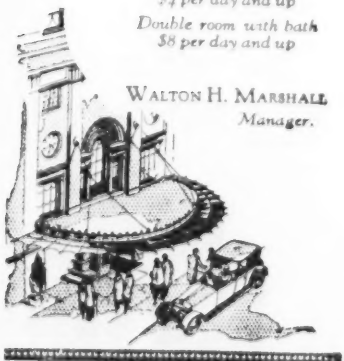
ADIRABLY situated on the Crest of Murray Hill. It is convenient to the business, shopping and theatre centers and to the Pennsylvania and New York Central Railway Terminals.

Its clientele is made up of intelligent travellers from all parts of the World. One finds in the dining rooms excellent service and a perfect cuisine. Every bedroom is an outside room and each one has its own private bath.

TARIFF

Single room with bath
\$4 per day and up
Double room with bath
\$8 per day and up

WALTON H. MARSHALL
Manager.



Traffic to Parks

WHILE the influx of visitors to the Canadian national parks may be largely attributed to the fact that the people of Canada, the United States, and the world in general are gradually coming to realize more and more the value of these great scenic reservations as health and recreational resorts, nevertheless the Department of the Interior's progressive program of extending parks' highways has been an important factor in the growth of the tourist traffic. During the year 1926 tourist travel to the parks reached a new peak, but early reports received in the Canadian National Parks Branch for the present season indicate that the previous high mark will be equalled, if not eclipsed, this summer.

Motor travel figures invariably show the trend of general tourist traffic. To date this season the number of motor cars passing over the Banff-Windermere highway, which traverses Rocky Mountains and Kootenay national parks, has been exceptionally high. At the Kananaskis gate, the eastern entrance to the highway and to Rocky Mountains park, 11,519 cars passed through during the months of April, May, and June of this year as compared with 8,913 for the corresponding period last year. During the first fifteen days of July, 1927, no less than 8,502 cars were registered at this point. At the western entrance to the highway in Kootenay national park, 3,794 cars were registered up to the middle of July, which is a substantial increase over the figures for the same period last year. At Mount Rundle motor camp near Banff all previous records for a single day were broken on July 13 when there were 518 cars and 2,108 persons on the camp grounds.

The distinctive advance in the construction of motor trails in the Canadian Rockies this year was the completion of the Kicking Horse Trail. This new highway forms the final arc in a new scenic circle, a loop route that encloses one of the richest scenic regions in the Rockies, having the Banff-Windermere highway as its southern arm, the Kicking Horse Trail as its northern, while the existing Columbia River Highway unites the two. On July 9, 1927, the formal opening of the Kicking Horse Trail took place and reports received indicate that the new motor highway is already in favor with the touring public of the continent. During the period July 1-15 a total of 807 cars passed over the road. In Yoho National park, as in the other parks, a large percentage of the motor visitors are from points in the United States.

Similar reports of heavy tourist travel have also been received from Waterton Lakes and Jasper national parks.

Patrolling the Arctic

THE ss. *Beothic* carrying the Department of the Interior's 1927 expedition to the Canadian Arctic islands sailed from Sydney, Nova Scotia, on July 16. This summer's patrol of the archipelago will include besides the usual visit to each post with provisions and relief personnel, a cruise up Lancaster sound, Barrow strait, and Melville sound, and the establishment of a new post on the southern coast of Baffin island at Lake Harbour.

Mr. George P. Mackenzie, of the North West Territories and Yukon Branch of the Department of the Interior, is again the officer in charge, with Dr. F. H. Stringer as medical officer. Capt. E. Falk is master and Capt. L. D. Morin, ice pilot. Mr. W. Q. Ketchum, is secretary to the officer in charge. Dr. M. O. Maize, biologist, National Museum of Canada; Dr. F. G. Banting, of Toronto; and Mr. A. Y. Jackson, artist, are going North with the expedition. Inspector C. E. Wilcox, officer in charge of the Eastern Arctic Sub-District, Royal Canadian Mounted Police, and the following non-commissioned officers and men are also on board: Sergt. J. E. F. Wight, Corp. O. G. Petty, and Constables E. Anstead, G. T. Makinson, A. H. G. Margetts, P. Dersch, and C. J. Cox.

Mr. E. J. Mead, of the Engineering Staff of the Canadian Marconi Company, Montreal, is wireless officer and every effort will be made to duplicate last year's performance of keeping the ship in daily communication with the Department at Ottawa.

Making a good run up the Labrador coast the *Beothic* reached Godhavn, Greenland, on July 23. After the usual exchange of courtesies the expedition sailed for Pond Inlet, Baffin island. When within twenty miles of

this post it was found the ship could get no nearer on account of the ice. The expedition then turned northward and reached Dundas Harbour, Devon island on the 27th. The next ports of call in the order named will be Craig Harbour and Bache Peninsula on Ellesmere island.

We gather from the remarks of Secretary Wilbur that our aviators have created so much international good-will, amity, tolerance, and brotherhood that we must all arm to the teeth.—*The New Yorker*.

Will Rogers is inconsistent. Two weeks ago he was insisting that Lindbergh should not go into vaudeville. Now he is proposing him as a Democratic Presidential nominee.—*Beloit News*.

Colonel Lindbergh's flight demonstrated the progress of aviation admirably, and also proved what a terrible condition poetry is in.—*Nashville Banner*.



FROM A QUEBEC WINDOW

The above picture, showing a view of the St. Lawrence and the Lower City of Quebec, was taken from a window of the Chateau Frontenac, overlooking Dufferin Terrace.



Through ESSEX thousands know The Ride that is like flying

with the exclusive high-compression, anti-knock motor that turns waste heat to power

All eyes turn to the new Essex Super-Six whose vivid brilliance of performance reveals in a single ride a smoothness and quiet, a road-skimming ease and soaring exhilaration that is actually like flying.

Greater in power, more versatile in all performance, larger, roomier and more beautifully appointed, it gloriously earns its richer reward in even greater popularity than its predecessor.

Whether idling at a crawl, flashing through traffic, spurring at top speed or doing a comfortable 50 miles an hour all day long, its outstanding characteristic is ease, smoothness and complete absence of effort in every requirement.

In Essex, as in Hudson, the new, exclusive, high-compression mo-

tor that turns waste heat to power, develops the greatest power per cubic inch of piston displacement of any stock motor we know in the world. And it develops it economically, because it not only converts heat wasted in other types to useful power, but does it on ordinary gasoline with no need for special, higher-priced fuels.

ESSEX Super-Six

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY
Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A.



WRIGLEY'S
DOUBLE MINT — easy to remember—and hard to forget, once you've tried it. Keeps teeth white, breath sweet, aids appetite and digestion...

After Every Meal



WEDDED IN THE FIRST MONTH OF CONFEDERATION
Mr. and Mrs. John Fisher, of Thorold, Ontario, from a picture taken on their sixtieth wedding anniversary, July 28th, 1927. Mr. Fisher is in his 92nd year and is wonderfully well for his age. He cuts and trims his lawn every week. Mrs. Fisher is 82, and both take a pride in their beautiful garden. The hydrangea in the picture was 6 ft. high and 20 ft. in circumference.

Outline of Aviation

MAN'S greatest conquest over time and distance since the evolution of the steam-engine, says the "Literary Digest", it is generally agreed, was made by the Wright brothers—Orville and Wilbur—at Kitty Hawk, North Carolina, in December, 1903, when they made their first flights in a power-driven airplane. The first flight, made on December 17, lasted only twelve seconds; the fourth lasted 59 seconds, and the distance traveled was 852 feet. In April of this year a Bellanca monoplane equipped with a 200-horse-power motor established a non-stop endurance record lasting 51 hours, 11 minutes, and 25 seconds. A few weeks later Capt. (now Colonel) Charles A. Lindbergh made a non-stop flight between New York City and Paris, a distance of 3,610 miles, in approximately 33½ hours, and early in June, Clarence D. Chamberlin, piloting the same Bellanca plane which established the non-stop duration record, and carrying a passenger, flew from New York to Eisleben, Germany, a distance of 3,905 miles. Other outstanding aviation events occurring between the days of the Wrights and the present, in chronological order, follow:

September 26, 1905. Orville Wright's flight of 11.12 miles in 18 minutes 9 seconds at Dayton, Ohio. This was the first officially recorded flight.

September 14, 1906. Alberto Santos-Dumont makes a flight lasting 8 seconds in a machine of his own construction.

April 12, 1907. The British War Minister declines to enter into negotiations with "any manufacturer of airplanes."

March 29, 1908. Henry Farman, of France, makes the first recorded flight in which a passenger is carried.

April 10. Leon Delagrangé makes the first flight in Europe exceeding a mile in distance.

July 4. Glenn H. Curtiss, in a machine of his own manufacture, flies 5,090 feet, winning the Scientific American Cup.

July 8. Madame Peltier is taken for a flight by Delagrangé, the first woman to fly as a passenger.

September 6. Wilbur Wright flies for 1 hour, 4 minutes, 26 seconds at Châlons, France, with a passenger.

September 12. Orville Wright, flying at Fort Meyer, near Washington, suffers an accident to his machine in which his passenger, Lieutenant Selfridge, is killed. This is the first recorded airplane fatality.

July 18, 1909. Paulhan achieves a height of 450 feet in a Voisin biplane.

July 25. Blériot makes the first crossing of the English Channel by airplane.

November 3. Henry Farman makes a flight of 150 miles in 4 hours 22 minutes.

November 5. Hubert Latham climbs to a height of 1,560 feet in an Antoinette monoplane.

January 10, 1910. Paulhan, at Los Angeles, increases the altitude record to 4,146 feet.

January 25. Brussels holds the first airplane exposition.

May 28. Glenn H. Curtiss flies from Albany to New York City, 143 miles, in 2 hours 50 minutes.

September-October. Airplanes are successfully used for the first time in French military maneuvers.

January 17, 1911. E. B. Fly, an American aviator, flies from the shore near San Francisco to the deck of the battleship *Pennsylvania*, lands, and flies back to shore.

A list of certified pilots at the beginning of 1911, seven years after the Wrights had demonstrated the practicability of flight, showed that France led with 353; England came next, with 57; Germany, 46; Italy, 32; Belgium, 27; United States, 26; Austria, 19; Holland, 6; Switzerland, 6; Denmark, 3; Spain, 2; and Sweden, 1.

February. Glenn H. Curtiss attaches a float to one of his machines, and makes successful experiments with the first flying boat or hydroairplane.

April 12. Paprier, instructor in flying at the Blériot School near Lon-

don, makes the first non-stop flight between that city and Paris. The 250 miles were flown in less than four hours.

April. The Bristol firm builds and exhibits, for the first time in England, a biplane with a tractor propeller.

September. The first flight across the United States was completed in a number of stages by C. P. Rogers, after several accidents and forced landings.

1912. Airplanes are used in the Italian-Turkish and Greek-Turkish wars.

April 16, 1912. Miss Harriet Quimby, of England, is the first woman to fly the English Channel.

May 30. Wilbur Wright dies at Dayton, Ohio.

June 6. Great Britain forms the Royal Flying Corps.

September 9. Vedrines, flying a Deperdussin monoplane at Chicago, attains a speed of 105 miles per hour.

October. The world's altitude record which in June was 12,900 feet is increased to 20,700 feet by G. Legagneux, in a French Nieuport monoplane.

April 15, 1913. Dacourt makes the first successful flight from Paris to Berlin, 674 miles.

May 1. Air mail is carried for the first time between Ghent and Brussels.

Pégoud flies upside down and loops the loop in France for the first time. With approximately 2,500 licensed aviators in 1913, there were recorded 150 fatalities to pilots and passengers.

June 26-27, 1914. Landmann, of Germany, establishes a duration record of 21 hours, 48 minutes, and 45 seconds.

July 18. Congress creates an Aviation Section of the Signal Corps, with 60 officers and 260 enlisted men.

August. The World War, in which airplanes are for the first time used on a large scale, begins.

There was little or no civil competition in aviation, either in this country or in Europe, in 1915, 1916, 1917, and 1918. But soon after our entry into the World War the development of the Liberty motor began and the use of the airplane throughout the war marked the beginning of a new era in aviation.

May 15, 1918. First regular air-mail service in the world inaugurated between New York City and Washington.

December 13, 1918-January 16, 1919. A four-motored Handley-Page airplane is flown from London to Calcutta, approximately 6,500 miles.

January, 1919. A Navy airplane is successfully launched from a dirigible in flight.

February 12. Lieut. B. W. Maynard, an American Army flyer in France, loops the loop 318 times in a British machine without losing altitude.

March 20. Secretary of the Navy Daniels talks to a pilot in flight by radio-telephone.

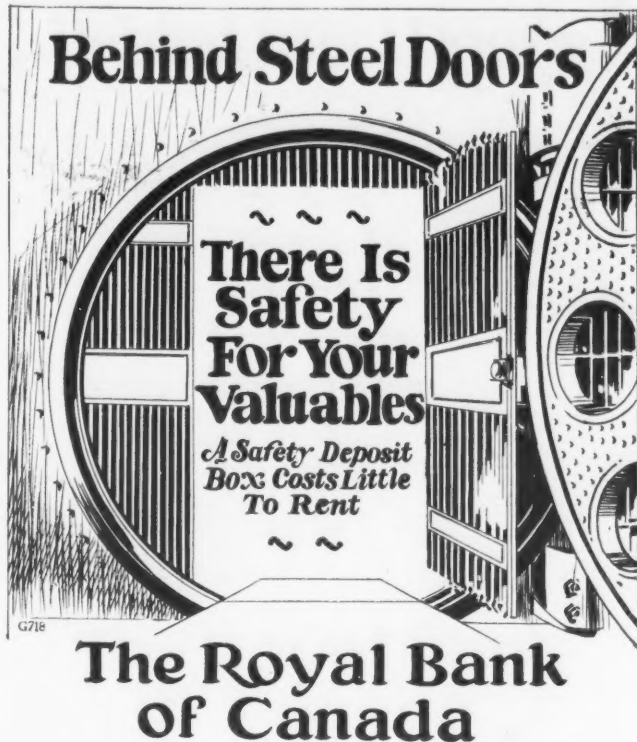
April 19. Capt. E. F. White makes the first non-stop flight between New York and Chicago, a distance of 727 miles.

May 18. Hawker and Grieve attempt transatlantic flight. After flying approximately 1,200 miles, engine trouble forces them to alight near a passing steamer.

May 16-31. Lieut.-Com. Read, in the Navy flying-boat N-C4, successfully completes the first transatlantic flight, from Newfoundland to Portugal, by way of the Azores.

June 14. Alcock and Brown, British aviators, complete the first non-stop transatlantic flight, from New-

(Continued on Next Page)



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There Is Safety For Your Valuables

A Safety Deposit Box Costs Little To Rent

The Royal Bank of Canada



250 Rooms All Outside
Each with tub and shower combined.

Located on the connecting link of No. 2 highway halfway between Detroit and Niagara Falls.

Hotel London
LONDON ONTARIO CANADA

Make this modern fireproof Hotel London your Western Ontario headquarters. Beautiful diningroom or grill. Meals Table d'Hôte or à la Carte.

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Never higher.


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TOOTH BRUSHES are so scientifically designed that organized Canadian Dentists officially endorse them—so well made that the manufacturers unconditionally guarantee them.

The bristle surface exactly fits the curve of the teeth. The stiff pointed tufts penetrate the crevices between the teeth. Bristles can't come out; they are everlastingly locked in the brush-back. 50c. at all Drug Stores.

Stevens-Hopner Co., Limited, Port Egan, Ontario, Manufacturers of Keystone Toiletware.

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The tooth brush officially endorsed by Organized Canadian Dentists.



The Traffic Officer

It's a safe bet that the cars which step-out with the "go" signal are equipped with **Champions**—the better spark plug. If every car owner used Champions there would be fewer traffic jams.



Champion is the better spark plug because of its double-ribbed silicon-steel core—its two-piece construction and its special analysis electrodes.

Champion X—for Fords 80¢
Champion—Cars other than Fords 90¢

CHAMPION
Spark Plugs
WINDSOR, ONT.
A CANADIAN-MADE PRODUCT



No Sewing Necessary
Fischer Bachelor Buttons snap on. They fit. They are durable. They are washable. They are ideal for trousers. They are ideal for coats. They are ideal for all occasions. They are ideal for all seasons.

FISCHER MFG. Co., Ltd., Dept. B215, Windsor, Ont.



Below: The Model Bakery, R. E. Cook, Proprietor, Ridgetown, Ont., operates this attractive "Special Delivery" Truck.

St. Joseph, Quebec, December 7, 1926.

International Harvester Company of Canada, Ltd., Quebec, Que.

Gentlemen: We, the undersigned, purchased an INTERNATIONAL "Special Delivery" Truck, 3½-ton, June 15, 1926, and since that date have gone more than 15,000 miles without requiring any repairing to the truck, and it is still in perfect condition.

We are entirely satisfied with the operation of the truck, and recommend it to whoever should be interested in the purchase of a 3½-ton truck.

Yours truly,
St. Francis Water Power Co.,
Per Willie Parenteau,
Supt., Beauce District.

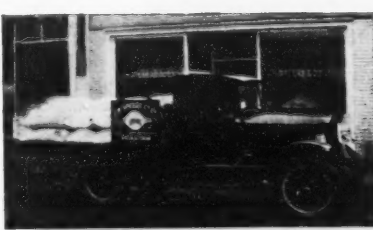
HERE, there, and all over Canada—count the Internationals on the road! And, especially, notice how fast the thrifty "Special Delivery" is going into the hauling service of representative Canadian firms.

Laundries and flower shops, warehouse firms and creameries, grocery stores and bakeries, telephone companies and feed stores—all are finding real hauling economy in the 3½-ton "Special Delivery", the smallest truck in a line that ranges up to the big 5-ton, Chain-drive Heavy Duties.

The "Special Delivery" is a 100% truck, built from the ground up for a long life of light, fast hauling. No compromise with passenger-car design here. Engine, clutch, transmission, springs, frame, rear axle, all are built to truck specifications. All are essentials of a good sturdy truck, and that is what you will find this truck to be. Easy riding, easy handling, speedy transportation at low cost.

Study the "Special Deliveries" on this page and read the letter at the right, above, then pick any owner at random and ask him for his International experience. We will mail you complete information concerning this or any other International upon request.

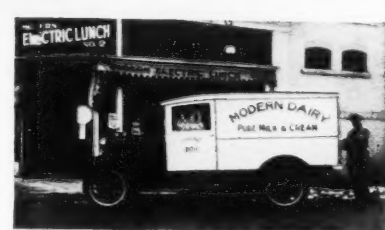
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY HAMILTON, OF CANADA LTD. CANADA INTERNATIONAL TRUCKS



Above: J. H. Speers & Co., dealers in feed at Saskatoon, Sask., find this fleet-footed "Special Delivery" a great aid to their business.



Above: The "Special Delivery" with this type of body ably meets the hauling needs of laundries, dry cleaning plants, etc.



Above: This "Special Delivery" is in the dairy business, cutting hauling costs for the Modern Dairy, Winnipeg, Man.



Above: Here is another from Saskatoon. The Northern Dist. & Warehouse Co., of that city, use the "Special Delivery" for their lighter loads.



Above: A beautiful truck that is thrifty, too. An International "Special Delivery" owned by Wilshire Bros., florists, Montreal, Que.



AUGUST MORNING
This beautiful shadow picture was taken early in August at Armstrong's Island, near Parry Sound, on Georgian Bay.

Map Making

ONE of the principal map making establishments of the Dominion Government is the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, at Ottawa, where are prepared and published topographic maps covering widely scattered portions of this Dominion. In publishing a new map, all available information of the country is, of course, secured, and where some of this has been obtained by other survey organizations, credit is given in the publishing note.

The printing of a map involves several processes. It must first be drawn on good paper, preferably backed so as not to stretch or shrink with changes of weather or moisture. If more than one color is to be used in the printing a separate sheet is drawn for the information represented by each color. These sheets are then photographed and the negatives printed on zinc plates or in some cases on lithographic stones. These plates or stones are put in the printing press and the map is printed from them. Where more than one color is used, the map has to be run through the press for each color, and it is very important that the sheets fit the plates correctly so as to get the additional colors on the map in their proper places. For instance, main highways are usually printed in red; on the map these red lines must be exactly in the right places. So also for the blue color in which water features are shown, and the brown for contours or form lines. Herein lies the chief difficulty in printing maps in colors. Where an issue of several thousand copies is being run, it is necessary to print all the copies in one color at a time, and while these are drying the ink is washed off the press and the next color got ready. If the weather changes, especially if the air gets damp, the sheets of paper stretch or shrink and trouble is encountered in making the next color fit exactly where it should.

A list of the maps, plans, and publications of this organization may be obtained upon application from the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

A new truck that picks its load off the ground and carries it underneath the chassis is saving time and labor in French industrial plants.

The chassis and motor stand seven feet high on four legs that carry the wheels. There is a clearance of five feet under the framework and four flat, right-angled plates on ratchets stick inward from the four legs. The truck is run over the load, which is set a few inches off the ground. The four plates, like hands, reach under the weight to be carried. They are elevated by the motor power, and the truck thus carries its load.

Various devices, such as platforms, are used so that the four iron hands can pick up the load.

The Radio Announcer.

Valued servant, he knows howski
People should pronounce Tschakow-sky.
Ponders deeply, forehead moppin',
On some words to say of Chopin,
He explains to us the theme
Of the lovely *La Bohème*.
Though he may miss out on *Thais*
His dispatch deserves our praise.

—Parke Cumming in *The Forum Magazine*.

side of the wheel opposite the valve is one way to achieve balance. Nine wheels out of ten will stop rotating with the tire stem down. A balanced wheel will stop at any point. Find the proper counterbalance weight for the front wheels and apply it to those in the rear. The latter are difficult to test accurately.

Outline of Aviation

(Continued from Page 11)

foumiland to Ireland, in 15 hours and 57 minutes.

July 6. The R-34, a British dirigible, successfully completes the first lighter-than-air non-stop crossing of the Atlantic, from England to New York City.

July 30. A new American altitude record is made by Roland Rohlf in a Curtiss triplane, when he ascends 30,300 feet—almost six miles.

November 12-December 10. Capt. Ross Smith flies from London to Australia, approximately 11,500 miles.

June 7, 1920. Lieutenant Wilson, equipped with a parachute, leaps from a plane at an altitude of 20,000 feet and lands safely.

July 7. Guided entirely by radio compass signals, a naval seaplane flies a hundred miles to sea, locates a battle-ship, circles about the vessel, and returns to shore.

July 15-Aug. 24. A squadron of four de Havilland Army airplanes, equipped with Liberty motors and led by Lieutenant Street, fly from New York to Nome, Alaska, approximately 5,000 miles, in 55 hours actual flying time.

September 8. Transcontinental air-mail service, from New York City to San Francisco, is started.

October 31, 1921. A Navy hydro-airplane is launched from a catapult on the deck of a battle-ship.

May 2-3, 1923. Lieutenants Kelly and Macready, in an Army-Fokker machine, make a record non-stop flight, New York City to San Diego, 2,516 miles, in 26 hours 50 minutes.

June 23. Lieutenant Maughan flies from New York to San Francisco,

2,540 miles, in 21 hours 48½ minutes, elapsed time.

October 6. Lieutenant Williams, U. S. N., in a record flight at St. Louis, attains a speed of 243 miles per hour in Navy-Curtiss Racer.

April 6-September 28, 1924. Four Douglas transport airplanes, equipped with Liberty motors, leave Seattle on a round-the-world flight, by way of Alaska, Japan, India, England, and Iceland on April 6. Of the four, one is wrecked against the side of a mountain in Alaska, another forced down at sea. Two of the four return to Seattle practically intact, as air-worthy as when they left, having flown around the globe in 371 hours, 11 minutes, actual time in the air, over a period of 175 days.

October 12-15. The German dirigible ZR-3, now the *Los Angeles*, is flown from Friedrichshafen, Germany, to Lakehurst, New Jersey, 5,066 miles, in 81 hours, 17 minutes and delivered to United States Navy officials.

August 31, 1925. Commander Rodgers in a Navy seaplane flies from California to the vicinity of Honolulu, a distance of 1,992 miles, establishing a non-stop record for seaplanes.

September 3. The Navy dirigible *Shenandoah* is wrecked by a storm in Noble County, Ohio, and fourteen members of the crew, including Commander Landsdowne, are lost.

May 9, 1926. Commander Byrd flies from Spitzbergen to the North Pole and back in approximately 15 hours. He uses a Fokker plane and is accompanied by Floyd Bennett.

May 11-14. The Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile expedition flies in a semi-rigid dirigible, the *Norge*, from Spitzbergen, over the top of the world to Teller, Alaska, a distance of 2,700 miles.

October 28-29. Costes and Rignot, France, make record non-stop flight from Paris to Djask, 3,313 miles.

It was this record which Colonel Lindbergh shattered in his epoch-making flight from New York City to Paris.



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SATURDAY NIGHT

FINANCIAL SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 3, 1927

More Team Work Needed in Vocational Education

Necessity of Improving Existing Systems of Education to Keep Pace With Ever-Changing Industrial and Social Conditions—Vocational Training and Promotion on Merit Is Best Solution of Labor Problems—Schools and Industries Can Do Much More for Canada by Closer Co-operation.

By A. W. Crawford

Director of Technical Education, Ontario Department of Labor.

(Being Part of an Article which Appeared in "Technique" Industrial Review, Montreal, for May)

ONE of the difficulties of establishing vocational schools in Canada is the lack of agreement in the minds of those concerned regarding the functions of these schools. Some employers look upon vocational schools as a means of supplying industry with an abundance of well trained mechanics and skilled workers, without any special effort on the part of industry itself. Some members of labor organizations believe that vocational schools are tools in the hands of employers which threaten to flood the labor market with half trained workers who will demoralize industrial life by reducing wage rates and increasing unemployment. There is a decided lack of unanimity on the part of educationists and teachers regarding the purpose and value of vocational school training. Anyone studying the vocational schools of Canada will immediately be struck by the lack of uniformity in courses, methods, and aims as indicated by the types of work being carried on.

Such differences are not only necessary but they are highly desirable during the early stages of development through which we are passing. It is only by testing out various ideals and methods that we can hope to arrive at a satisfactory solution of existing problems or to improve existing systems of education so as to keep pace with the ever-changing industrial and social conditions which give rise to our educational problems.

The chief concern of vocational schools in Ontario is the general education and welfare of the pupils. In other words, the so-called vocational schools and technical high schools endeavor to fit young people for selected branches of industrial life without reference to any particular job or occupation and to provide opportunities for the continued education and training of industrial workers so that they may secure a general education and advance to the limit of their abilities or ambitions. These schools represent an organized effort to provide, at public expense, a type of education for industrial workers which is equivalent to that now being provided for professional workers.

In general, the foregoing statement applies to day vocational schools throughout the Dominion although, as already indicated, each province has its own system and in no province is the work conducted in a uniform manner. In the Province of Quebec, greater emphasis is laid on the value of specialized industrial training. The full-time day pupils receive more trade experience than in other provinces but such training is restricted to the metal trades, auto mechanics, wood-working and applied electricity. The co-operative plan is being developed in connection with the printing industry, building industry, and pulp and paper industry.

THUS it will be seen that when everything possible has been done by full-time day vocational schools a broad foundation of general training has been laid but the pupils have not been trained for a specified occupation to the extent that they are competent journeymen or mechanics. The working conditions and general environment of the school are so different from those of industry that a period of adjustment is necessary before the pupil becomes familiar with the new conditions and settles down to his work as a producer, working on a time basis. Speed, skill and confidence must be acquired through repetition and varied experience such as only industry can provide. The ability to co-operate with adults and to work harmoniously under a shop foreman must be acquired on the job. Young people leaving school before the age of 18 lack the mental and moral development which is necessary to successful adult life in industry. They need supervision and assistance in connection with their social and civic problems and should not be left to make their decisions and fight their way through the period of adjustment without sympathetic, competent advice.

Industry's chief aim is to produce and distribute, at a profit, raw materials and manufactured articles of various kinds. Only in so far as education enables workers to produce more efficiently, is industry directly concerned with the problems of vocational education. It is not a function of modern industry to produce good citizens nor is industry directly responsible for the physical, mental and moral development of its workers. These duties have been assumed by the schools, the churches and the state, in so far as parents and employers have shifted the responsibility on to society because of changing conditions in home life and in industry. No matter what our opinions may be regarding the advisability or necessity of the change, we must face the fact that industry no longer accepts the responsibility of providing a general education for young people entering the trades and industrial occupations, and, in most industrial organizations, little or no provision is made for supervised training, even in the purely productive activities of industrial life.

The old system of indentured apprenticeship, under which the employer was held personally responsible for the general education and training of his young employees, has been abandoned. It is not feasible under modern conditions. No satisfactory substitute has been adopted and, as a result of the rapid development of new methods and organizations in industry, young people entering industrial employment between the ages of fourteen and eighteen are faced with increasing difficulties and obstacles which were unknown a few years ago. They have no one to whom they may turn for competent advice and assistance. They either drift along picking up whatever skill

and knowledge they require or become lost in a maze of jobs and experiences which seem to lead nowhere. Consequently parents are loath to send their children into industrial employment and young people with ambition and ability seek elsewhere for suitable occupations.

A brief study of the efforts which are being made in certain industries and by a few progressive industrial organizations to provide adequate training and continuous employment for beginners, seems to prove that there will be no lack of suitable applicants for vacancies and very little difficulty in retaining the services of competent workers, in any branch of industry, as soon as those in responsible positions come to regard vocational training and promotion on merit as necessary parts of their industrial organizations.



CANADIAN INSECT EXPERT TO IMPORT "PEST-BREAKERS"
Mr. J. M. Swaine, Associate Dominion Entomologist, who is now abroad arranging with the Imperial Parasitic Laboratory for a supply of insects which will prey on the European corn-borer and the larch saw fly, two of the most destructive pests in Canada. "Set a pest to catch a pest" is motto of modern entomologists.

This statement is borne out by the experience of the Canadian railways whose well organized apprenticeship systems are among the few schemes of training which have grown and developed to meet the changing conditions of modern life. In the city of Winnipeg, where the educational authorities claim that it is useless to attempt to provide industrial courses in connection with the technical high schools, there is always a waiting list of suitable applicants for apprenticeship in every trade taught in the two locomotive and car shops. These trades include: moulding, blacksmithing, boiler-making, painting and other occupations which ordinarily are avoided by young Canadians.

Similar results have been obtained in the foundry trades in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, where, before organized apprenticeship training was introduced and special efforts made to insure continuous employment for boys during their training period, it was practically impossible to persuade suitable boys to learn moulding.

It is no longer a direct responsibility of employers to provide for the general education and technical knowledge of their employees but it does appear to be necessary that in every branch of industry provision should be made for training in the special jobs and operations of each trade and industrial occupation. The schools can lay the foundation of vocational education and can supplement the training and instruction received on the job, but industry must provide the training and experience which are necessary to develop the operative skill, confidence and speed, necessary for economic production.

IN CONSIDERING the organization of training in industry, we must bear in mind that there are two distinct viewpoints to be considered namely, that of the employers and that of employees. The employer is directly concerned with the problem of maintaining an adequate supply of well trained workers whom he may employ at a reasonable wage. The employee, on the other hand, views with alarm any effort which appears likely to supply an excess of workers or in any way interfere with his efforts to maintain or improve existing wage rates and hours of employment.

(Continued on Page 20)



Forty-sixth Lesson. (Taken from "The Luck of Barry Lyndon" by William Makepeace Thackeray, and showing what the dissipation of his estate means to a man's dependents when he passes on): "Alas! he was taken in charge by another monarch, whose will will have no delay or denial—by death, namely, who seized upon my father at Chester races, leaving me a helpless orphan. Peace be to his ashes! He was not faultless, and dissipated all our princely family property; but he was as brave a fellow as ever tossed a bumper or called a main, and he drove his coach and six like a man of fashion....

"All that was found in the house for the wife and creditors was a purse of ninety guineas, which my dear mother naturally took, with the family plate, and my father's wardrobe and her own; and putting them into her great coach, drove off to Holyhead, whence she took shipping for Ireland. My father's body accompanied us in the finest hearse and plumes money could buy; for though the husband and wife had quarreled repeatedly in

life, yet at his death his high-spirited widow forgot all her differences, gave him the grandest funeral that had been seen for many a day, and erected a monument over his remains (for which I subsequently paid) which declared him to be the wisest, purest, and most affectionate of men.

"In performing these sad duties over her deceased lord, the widow spent almost every guinea she had, and, indeed, would have spent a great deal more, had she discharged one third of the demands which the ceremonies occasioned.... The monument and vault in the church were then, alas! all that remained of my vast possessions; for my father had sold every stick of the property to one Notley, an attorney, and we received but a cold welcome in his house—a miserable old tumble-down place it was."

Trusting Too Well the Big Spender

By C. Payell

IT IS an accepted fact that the moment a man starts to spend lavishly he is surrounded by a multitude of friends, amongst whom are invariably numbered a large percentage of sycophants; it is no concern of theirs whether Jones is spending his own or somebody else's money; if he is largely indebted to his bankers, the more power to him. He becomes a highly respected and influential citizen and needs not the powers of a superman to keep the ball rolling; given a little more than average ability, plus a 100% degree of nerve, and the world is his. Gradually acquiring the reputation of being endowed with all the qualities and virtues known to man, tales of his extraordinary ability and comparative affluence spread rapidly, until those having merchandise to sell hound him for his business; they gladly extend credit as they consider it an honor to carry the name of Jones in their books; they scorn the thought of cash because they want him as a permanent customer.

Jones cuts a big figure in the community; from a place of obscurity he rises to a high social position and no important gathering is ever held without his commanding presence; he has always something to say, and rounds of applause greet his sallies because they come from Jones, the financial wizard.

The first man in town who begins to doubt Jones is his banker; being a large creditor, his chief anxiety is to steer clear of a bad debt; besides, being no scandal-monger, his tongue is tied. Who can blame him to hold his peace while endeavoring to improve his bank's position which has been jeopardized through misplaced confidence in his large borrower's integrity and business ability. The thought finally comes to him that Jones has an exaggerated idea as to the potential powers of a few thousands of dollars and that their sudden acquisition, when he has previously dealt only in hundreds, may prove his undoing. Jones' attitude of mind is comparable to that of a youth brought up in poverty who is suddenly left a legacy of \$1,000 by a relative formerly living in Timbuctoo; the amount seems huge to him; he is obsessed with the idea that he is rich and spends accordingly.

And so it is with Jones, who lives merrily on in a fool's paradise. What circumstances bring about the bursting of the bubble? Nothing of an important nature at first, but troubles loom up when murmurs of dissatisfaction are heard with regard to the payment of his personal accounts. Long before the day of reckoning arrives his smaller creditors, glibly persons most of them, one by one start to suspect Jones' good faith. When he expresses astonishment that Smith, the grocer, should be anxious with regard to the payment of his account, he adopts a bullying attitude and threatens to withdraw his patronage if he is bothered again about such trifling matters; the account has been running for over a year; why this sudden and outrageous desire for cash? These small affairs represent the handwriting on the wall until the day arrives when the large creditors find they have been unduly optimistic with regard to their client's future; finally, after the stable door is locked, there is a scratching of heads and they wonder how in the world they could have been taken in by Jones. All their troubles are due to the fact that they have measured him by the extent of his verbosity and lavish spending; and so it was, is now, and ever shall be until thrift and a quiet and unassuming manner are recognized by the business public as qualities, if not virtues, worthy of respect.

WHY NOT PROTECT CANADIANS ALSO?

ON MANY occasions, "Saturday Night" has pointed out that the Dominion Government practically makes itself an ally with the promoters of unsound companies by permitting them to get incorporation under Dominion Laws when such incorporation has been or would be refused in the Provinces. This evil has been especially noticeable in the Prairie Provinces where there are Security Commissions that do not grant Companies the right to incorporate or sell stock until there has been a careful investigation as to their bona fides. The Ontario Legislature has passed two blue sky laws, one under the Drury Government and the other several years ago under the Ferguson Government. Neither of these laws has been proclaimed, and I suppose that the Ontario Government would claim that it would be useless to do so until the Dominion Government also takes strict measures to prevent incorporations which are mainly designed for stock selling purposes.

The advantage of a blue sky law has been made very apparent by the great commotion caused in the United States by the alleged issue of unauthorized and over-issued stock to a value of over \$100,000,000 in the \$30,000,000 oil concern known as the Julian Petroleum Corp. More than 40,000 are said to be victims of the scheme and indictments have been returned against many of those prominent in the promotion. MOST OF THESE VICTIMS, HOWEVER, WERE OBTAINED IN THE WESTERN STATES AND IN STATES WHICH WERE NOT PROTECTED BY STRICT SECURITY LAWS. In 1924 Julian planned a gigantic stock-selling campaign in the Eastern States and he was going to make an extensive newspaper advertising campaign. AS THE MAJORITY OF EASTERN NEWSPAPERS REFUSED TO RUN THE COPY, AND THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC UTILITIES OF MASSACHUSETTS MADE A FINDING THAT THE SALE OF THE SECURITIES WOULD BE FRAUDULENT OR RESULT IN FRAUD, THERE WERE NO EXTENSIVE STOCKSELLING ACTIVITIES IN THE EAST. Massachusetts has been practically immune as a result from this financial catastrophe. The Dominion Government, and any Provincial Government which gets a good Security Law and an effective Security Commission, would save by such safeguards in the course of every year for the citizens of the Dominion or of the Province incalculable sums of money. It is difficult to understand why the interests which oppose such laws should be given such weight in Government Councils. Such operations by high-pressure stock salesmen hurt every legitimate industry in the country which may need to go to the public for capital at some time or another.

Some Interesting Legal Decisions

II. THE "ESCAPED" STOCK

By M. L. Hayward

CANADA, of course, as soon as war was declared, passed the usual "Trading with the Enemy" laws and regulations, under which all German-held C. P. R. stock and dividends were vested in an official Custodian to be held by him, and dealt with at the close of the war.

It now appears that about 16,000 shares of this stock, worth about \$3,000,000 according to present market quotations, "escaped" from Germany during the war, reached Holland ahead of the German Emperor, were sold on the Amsterdam stock exchange, and were acquired by persons of various nationalities.

The Canadian Custodian promptly declared an "embargo" against these shares, and at one time an arrangement was on foot to have new stock issued by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

It now appears that some of the owners of this stock, including a number of Canadians, bought with full knowledge of the circumstances, but with the idea that the Canadian Government would restore German property, and recognize them as stockholders, but the Canadian Custodian has just issued another warning against acquiring these shares, and pointing out that they would not be recognized as German property in any final settlement between the two countries.

In connection with this same "interned" German stock, it might also be pointed out that, in some cases at least, the dividends on this German stock were not paid to the Custodian, but were merely retained by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company during the duration of the war. Then when the Treaty of Peace was signed, a number of these shareholders were able to prove to the Custodian that they were not German subjects, and the Custodian released both shares and dividends, thus permitting the Canadian Pacific Railway to transfer the stock and pay the accumulated dividends.

One stockholder whose stock was seized in this way, and justly so, judging by his name, was Lothar William Gebhard Blucher, who, however, was able to show that he was a natural-born British subject residing in the Channel Islands, and the Custodian authorized the Canadian Pacific Railway Company to transfer Blucher's 420 shares of stock and to pay him the accumulated dividends.

On receipt of this release the Railway Company registered the stock in Blucher's name in 1921, paid him the dividends accrued after October 1st, 1917, but still withheld the previous dividends amounting to \$13,650, which were not paid until March, 1924.

These dividends were payable in American funds. Blucher claimed that he was entitled to the premium, and the Custodian tendered the premium at the rate of 3.2% which was the prevailing rate in March, 1924.

"I'm entitled to exchange at the rate of 12%," which was the prevailing rate when the stock was transferred to me in June, 1921," Blucher argued, and the Custodian claimed that settlement should be made at the rate of exchange prevailing on the date when each dividend became due and payable.

Although this question arose in 1924, it has just been settled by the Supreme Court of Canada, which has ruled that the premium should be based on each dividend date; as there is no doubt other stock in the same position, the rule is an important one, and will be found in the Canadian Supreme Court Reports for the year 1927 on page 420.

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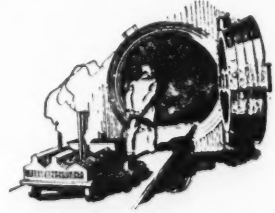
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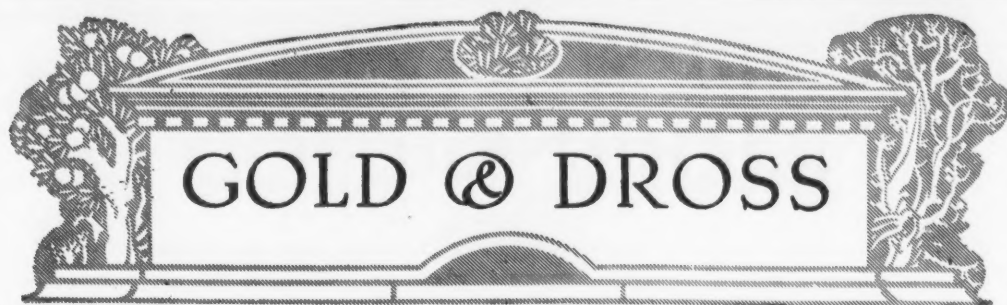
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of broker. Mr. Martin of that office first called you up in June on the long distance telephone and induced you to buy General Motors on margin at 199¼; in July he sold you more of it on margin at 205¾; and it still continued on its upward way, and everything looked good to you. Therefore, when Mr. Martin wanted you a few days later to buy North American Development shares at \$1.20, asking for a selling order to dispose of it within ten days at \$1.50 a share, it looked good to you. You bought this on margin as well, but what you did not realize and what few people do realize is that the money you sent on these various deals applied as margin on the whole account and not, as you thought, each separate cheque on each individual purchase. Therefore when North American Development, a very poorly regarded stock, dropped on the Montreal Mining Exchange from \$1.20 a share to 40 cents a share they sold you out on everything and you still owed them money. When a Company actually buys and sells all the shares thus purchased on margin I do not know that there is anything you can do about it except charge it up to experience and not believe all that is told you by a stranger about an unknown stock. Your judgment on General Motors was excellent, and you would have made a lot of money if you had not also risked it all by backing the judgment of the other fellow, and him a stranger, about a stock of which you were ignorant.

JULIAN'S LOSSES CLIMB HIGH

The deeper Pacific Coast investigators probe into the Julian Petroleum swindle the more serious do its criminal proportions become. The latest estimate of the total loss investors must assume is placed around \$66,000,000. In recent years there has not been such a notorious financial scandal uncovered as there has been in this oil company, says the New York "Financial World".

The gravity, a slang criminal term used to denote the profit there was in this promotion, proved too tempting even to men of repute in Los Angeles, and other sections of the Pacific Coast, to resist, and in order to obtain a share of it they sold their integrity, and now face prosecution, which is likely to intern quite a number of them behind penitentiary walls.

All forms of swindling were employed from over-issuance of stock to paying prominent men usurious interests on loans, which is now understood to have been in the nature of bribes to keep their lips closed. To what extent Lewis himself was a close disciple of Munchausen, is now proven, for all the while he was telling the stockholders of Julian he was backing his faith in the company with millions of his own money, he was doing nothing of the kind, he was betraying their trust in him as brazenly as were the many looters the company drew around its hull like so many foul barnacles.

The law cannot deal too severely with these swindlers.

NO OCCASION FOR WORRY HERE

M. J. North Sydney, N. S. You have no present occasion for worry about the safety of your \$6 cumulative preference shares of the North American Edison Company. The company's annual statement for 1926 showed it to be in a very healthy position financially. Gross earnings for the year were \$81,365,671 as against \$72,563,287 for the previous year, and it had a balance available for dividends and surplus after all charges, including depreciation, of \$12,001,708 as against \$8,449,427 for the previous year. The balance sheet showed total assets at Dec. 31st last of \$386,723,671 as compared with \$315,993,705 at the end of 1925. It was adequately supplied with working capital, current assets amounting to \$33,476,647 as against current liabilities of \$8,305,833 and accrued liabilities of \$8,731,534. The company's surplus at the end of 1926 amounted to \$19,340,359 as against \$12,754,200 at the end of 1925. The prospects for further progress are encouraging.

VIPOND

B. P., Brighton, Ont., and C. W. M., Hamilton, Ont. The outlook for Vipond is moderately favorable. The mine is being well managed, and moderate profits are being realized. These profits may be sufficient to take care of sufficient development to improve the physical condition of the mine. The payment of the recent dividend does not appear to have been the better part of wisdom. The company has some further treasury shares, and there may come a time when these may be offered for sale in order to undertake greater expansion. The shares have speculative possibilities.

OUTLOOK FOR PRECIOUS METALS UNPROMISING

T. H. R., Madoc, and "Reader," Aurora, Ont. You can only make the best of a bad job when caught with money placed on a wild cat. Instead of sending good money after bad, you might do well to turn to more attractive issues such as Lake Shore, Wright-Hargreaves and McIntyre. The outlook for Precious Metals, which M. U. Kemerer wants you to exchange your Calartic for, does not appear any better than the outlook at the beginning for Bourlamaque Syndicate, which the same firm extolled so highly, and which it also wants to have traded in for Precious Metals. In the case of Precious Metals, Kemerer wants to put the shares in escrow for a year. In both your places I would not exchange but insist on firm making good on promises of agent. You may gain nothing, but you have nothing to lose.

TRYING OUT CANADA

Because the Department of Public Utilities of Massachusetts and the Boston Better Business Bureau have made operations difficult for so-called "brokers," "financial engineers," and "tipster sheet" publishers to operate their questionable "financial counsel" services, a number of them have emigrated to New York, New Jersey and Canada. In Canada they are very energetic, using long distance and local telephones and the telegraph companies for the purpose of pressing their swindling operations. Readers of SATURDAY NIGHT have been kept well warned concerning the operations of these banditti, but there should be prompt and continuous action from Governments as well in the interests of saving Canadians from letting their money get into the clutches of these cormorants.

SEEKS OPTION ON MAJESTIC SHARES, BUT WHY?

B. St. Catharines, Ont. Majestic Gold Mines holds claims in the Sudbury district and also one claim near Matheson in Northern Ontario. The claims are raw prospects of uncertain value and the entire promotion seems to be of questionable merit. It is pretty difficult to say what is behind the letter seeking an "option" on the shares. This is sometimes done so as to get surplus stock off the market so that promoters may operate, and it is sometimes done for the purpose of creating a fictitious opinion of value and thus enabling agents to sell more.

In any case, there would appear to be nothing to gain by granting the option to Smith-Dalby-Welch & Company (The Collated Register of British Investors), Metropolitan Building, Toronto, Ontario. This has nothing to do with the British Company of the same name. If they offer \$2.50 a share cash, take it; but I see no object in granting them a 90-day option to buy at that figure.

POTPOURRI

P. M. R., Toronto, Ont. McDUGALL MINES is a company holding property well situated in the Rouyn district. The company is carrying on earnest operations, and has interesting prospects. The shares are highly speculative, but not without interesting possibilities. Such issues should be left for those, however, who can afford to take a chance.

C. B. A., St. Thomas, Ont. HARVEY-KIRKLAND has been idle for a number of years. Some interesting veins were found, but gold values were too low to make profitable mining possible. Whether some further effort will ever be made, I do not know. The properties lie to the south of the strike of the main zone of mineralization in the Kirkland Lake district.

T. W., Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. In our opinion the 7% preferred shares of ASBESTOS CORPORATION, LIMITED, are reasonably attractive as a purchase for a business man. The stock is paying dividends at the full 7% rate, and on the basis of the present market price of around 88, the yield to the investor is slightly under 8% per annum. This, of course, is an attractive yield, but it should not be forgotten that the stock is non-cumulative, which means, of course, that the company is not compelled to pay any back dividends if it passes them at any time. We understand that operations during the first half of 1927 were somewhat better than the company's officials had expected. Market conditions are believed to have favored the company in various respects, and there seems to be little room for doubt that the showing for the full year will be ahead of that for 1926. The last quotation we saw on the 7% cumulative preferred shares of ST. MAURICE VALLEY CORPORATION, LIMITED, was around 95, and it is not likely that the figure has changed much. On the basis of this price, and an annual dividend rate of 7%, the yield to the investor is 7.36% annually. As LAKE SHORE, WRIGHT-HARGREAVES and MCINTYRE, you probably know, there is a fairly considerable over-production in the newsprint industry at the present time, and this fact may have the effect of somewhat reducing the St. Maurice Valley Corporation's earnings.

However, its annual statement for the 13 months ended December 31, 1926, showed it to be in a strong financial position and in our opinion investors have little reason to fear that it will not be able to maintain dividends.

W. T., Chapeau, Ont. VIPOND is exploring extensively. The operation is yielding moderate profit, and is fortified behind a substantial ore reserve. Any mention of further financing through disposal of the remaining treasury shares has been entirely unofficial. Until additional ore occurrences may be located, or continuation of the shoots in sight may be determined, the shares will remain in the speculative group. The management is reliable and efficient.

R. H. J., Edmonton, Alta. It is not possible to point toward low-priced gold stocks with any degree of certainty. Such issues are better left for those who are able to keep in constant touch with developments. Speculating at a distance should be confined largely to more seasoned issues such as LAKE SHORE, WRIGHT-HARGREAVES and MCINTYRE. In expecting TECK-HUGHES to go as high as Lake Shore at \$20, you are losing sight of important facts. Teck-Hughes at \$8 a share was selling as high as Lake Shore at \$20. Keep in mind that Teck-Hughes is capitalized with 5,000,000 shares while Lake Shore has only 2,000,000.

E. L., Stratford, Ont. Shares in GUGGENHEIM DISTILLERIES OF CANADA, LIMITED, are unattractive in view of the paucity of information given in the Company's literature. No important information is given.

P. F. R., Crystal Beach, Ont. To those who wish to speculate in the new and smaller enterprises, there is the knowledge that DUPRAT, CORONA, GROVER DALY, and others have well-located property and have funds with which to work. The outlook for VIPOND as well as CASTLE-TRETHEWEY is encouraging in both instances. In each case the values in the ore have been lower than earlier expectations, but in each case there is still room for more important developments. While these issues are speculative, yet they are realizing moderate profits at present and with fair prospects of improvement.

E. R., Tracadie, N. B. INTERNATIONAL NICKEL common stock appears to me over-valued above 50, but much higher prices may be reached in the end.

Quebec Investor, Hull, Que. ONTAREC is largely acting in a prospecting capacity, securing claims, doing some work, and then endeavoring to sell at a moderate price and to retain an interest as profit. Eventually it is hoped that these interests may prove to have value. The shares are highly speculative. PIONEER MINING CORPORATION has various enterprises under way and appears to have good possibilities of success in due time. The enterprise enjoys good management and is well-financed.

S. M., Vanguard, Sask. The UNION PACIFIC OIL AND GAS COMPANY, of Calgary, is now defunct, according to our information. Shares have no value. Store them away as souvenirs.

H. P., Gravelbourg, Sask. You are wise in resisting the passing temptation to invest or gamble on the future prospects of PAN-CANADIAN OILS, LTD. The financial statement is not very impressive. So far as development is concerned, our records do not reveal anything to get excited about.

INFORMATION COUPON

This service is confined to yearly subscribers whose names appear on our books

Seekers after information concerning Canadian investments are requested to cut out the address label appearing on the front page of every copy of SATURDAY NIGHT going to a regular subscriber. Attach to your letter of inquiry the label which bears your name, address and the expiry date of your subscription. Send also a stamped, addressed envelope, as there is only space in SATURDAY NIGHT for answers to a small percentage of the inquiries coming to this office. As we cannot promise not to print an answer if it seems to us in the public interest, please state in your letter what initials or sobriquet you would like to have us use if the reply is published. Mining inquiries should be written on separate sheets of paper. Telephone inquiries will not be answered. The address label which we ask you to cut out is similar in form to the illustration we give below.



Attractive Corporation Securities

The progress of many basic Canadian industries has directed the attention of careful investors to the opportunities offered by the senior securities of successful corporations.

We have prepared a booklet containing particulars concerning thirty-seven such securities. Investors should find this digest useful as a guide to the employment of their funds as well as for reference purposes.

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Security \$59,000,000
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Assets Dec. 31st, 1925
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Established 1836
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Movement for Uniform Statutory Definitions of Classes of Insurance

AT THE 1926 conference of the Provincial Superintendents of Insurance a special committee was appointed to collaborate with a committee of company representatives with a view to reconciling the definitions of the different classes of insurance as they appear in the several Provincial statutes and the Dominion statute. In the report of this committee presented at the 1927 conference at Quebec recently it is stated that the Dominion Department of Insurance has intimated its interest in the question of uniformity of definitions, and that its co-operation in settling the form of definitions will be welcomed. While there are certain advantages to be obtained by bringing about uniformity of definitions, there are serious drawbacks to rigid statutory definitions which hamper the development of the insurance business along natural lines. The words quoted from Lord Thring's Practical Legislation should be kept in mind: "The fewer definitions the better, and as a general rule the draftsman should endeavor to draw his act without definitions, and insert them only when he finds that they are absolutely necessary. The proper use of definitions is to include or exclude something with respect to the inclusion or exclusion of which there is a doubt without such a definition, and no attempt should be made to make a pretence of scientific precision by defining words of which the ordinary meaning is sufficiently clear and exact for the purpose of the Act in which they are used." Thus a definition should add some meaning not contained in the words themselves, and the object should be to facilitate the working of the Act and the carrying on of the business dealt with.

Life Insurance Sales in Canada for July About Same as Last Year

CANADIAN purchases of ordinary life insurance during the month of July totalled \$3,962,000, according to figures just issued by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau of Hartford. This is practically identical with the sales of last July. The report includes the production of new paid-for business by companies having in force 84 per cent. of the total outstanding business in Canada.

Manitoba leads the provinces with its monthly gain of 10 per cent. The increases range from 3 per cent. in British Columbia to the gain of 10 per cent. in Manitoba. A gain of 4 per cent. is indicated in Quebec.

The records of the cities vary widely. Improvement for July is most noticeable in Hamilton, which shows a 31 per cent. gain, and in Ottawa, which shows a 28 per cent. increase.

The amount of insurance purchased in the first seven months of this year aggregates \$286,838,000, an increase of \$17,020,000, or 7 per cent. over the same months, 1926. Every province in the Dominion, with the exception of Manitoba and Saskatchewan, shares in the general gain for the first seven months. Sales in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island show the greatest increases for the year to date, each showing a 12 per cent. gain. Ontario and Quebec, in which provinces two-thirds of the total business in Canada has been sold this year, show increases of 8 per cent. and 11 per cent., respectively. Ottawa leads the cities for the first seven months with a 47 per cent. gain over the same period last year.

The gain in the twelve months ended July 31, 1927, over the preceding twelve months, is 9 per cent. Every province, except Manitoba, shares in the gain.

Question of Jurisdiction at Provincial Superintendents' Conference

AMONG the subjects dealt with in the annual report of the secretary at the Tenth Annual Conference of Provincial Superintendents of Insurance, held in Quebec, August 30th, 31st, and September 1st, was that of insurance jurisdiction as between the Provinces and the Dominion. He said:

"A year ago I reported two events of outstanding interest with respect to insurance jurisdiction. The first was the judgment of the Supreme

Court of Ontario cited Re Insurance Contracts Reference, 58, O.L.R. 404, wherein it was held that sections 11, 12 (1), 71, 71a and 134a of The Insurance Act, 1917 (Dominion) were ultra vires the Parliament of Canada. The second was the resolution adopted at the Inter-Provincial Conference at Ottawa in June, 1926, expressing the opinion "That the Dominion should repeal its legislation regulating contracts of insurance and the business of insurance, as ultra vires the legislative competence of the Parliament of Canada, or, in the alternative, take immediate steps to appeal the decision of the Ontario courts to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council." "In conclusion I

interval. It is thus apparent on the face of the record that Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta have passed legislation contrary to the conclusions reached by our Conference, thus tending to prejudice our further deliberations and to minimize the influence of Conference resolutions. Mr. Fisher, in his report covering this point which will be presented to the Conference, points out that action was only taken by the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta after the passage of a formal resolution by the W.C.F.U.A. urging the necessity of immediate action. I think it important to narrate fully the circumstances under which this legislation was enacted and to



ARTHUR REDPATH McMURRICH
Vice-President of the well-known Toronto insurance firm of Geo. McMurrich Sons, Limited, whose sudden death occurred recently. He was a member of a family long prominently identified with insurance affairs. His long grandfather, the Hon. John McMurrich, was at one time president of the Western Assurance Company, while his father, the late Geo. McMurrich, was for years a director of that company. Born April 30, 1877, the late Arthur of that company. McMurrich was educated at Upper Canada College, and after nine years with the Imperial Bank, in 1904 joined the firm of Geo. McMurrich & Sons, with which he has since been actively connected. The firm has been in business since December, 1892, and represents a number of large English and American insurance companies.

expressed the hope that the resolution might be acted upon as soon as the results of the impending Dominion General Election were known and there was a government at Ottawa in a position to give consideration thereto. The interval of a year has not justified my optimism. Not only have no steps been taken to appeal the decision of the courts, but insurance legislation was enacted by the Parliament of Canada at its last session without reference to the validity of the Act to which amendments were being effected, or to the validity of the amendments themselves. It would seem there is no possibility of inducing the Dominion authorities to co-operate in securing a mutual delimitation of jurisdiction even when the key licensing sections of the federal statute have been declared ultra vires by the Supreme Court of Ontario. In these circumstances, the provinces would appear justified in accepting the Ontario decision as that of a court of last resort, leaving it to the Dominion to challenge their licenses or otherwise raise the constitutional issue in the courts."

Western Fire Insurance Legislation Contrary to Resolution of Provincial Superintendents

IN THE annual report of the secretary of the Association of Superintendents of Insurance of the Provinces of Canada, presented at the recent Quebec conference, the following reference is made to recent fire insurance legislation in the Western Provinces:

"There is one feature of the recent fire insurance legislation in Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan on which I would like to offer some comment. It will be recalled that at the 1926 Conference in Victoria, some consideration was given to the representations of the W. C. F. U. A. that section 148 of the Saskatchewan Act and comparable sections in other Acts, authorizing partial payment of loss clauses, should be amended. The Conference concluded by passing a resolution providing that these representations should be further considered and reported upon at the next Conference implying that no action would be taken during the

suggest to any critic that the several provinces cannot be expected to comply with Conference resolutions to the letter if the associated companies interested do not do likewise, and to express the hope that in view of the official attitude of the W. C. F. U. A. no criticism of the action of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be offered."

Diary of Agent in "Hard Luck"

- 9:11—Looked over racing results.
- 9:46—Stopped to see show-window circus put on by lady advocating hair tonic.
- 10:05—Held curbstone conference with old acquaintance.
- 10:37—Helped 1,000 other people watch messenger boy feeding pigeons.
- 11:00—Called on a prospect. No luck.
- 11:02—Had measure taken for new pipe.
- 11:30—Phoned by favorite boyish bob. Closed big deal for Saturday night.
- 12:18—Went to see about new radio batteries.
- 12:45—Time out for lunch.
- 2:10—Joined excited posse watching man put on new tire.
- 2:31—Called on prospect. This fish is dead and buried from the eyebrows back.
- 2:33—Watched derrick lifting steel beams. Very educational.
- 3:12—Had argument with guy for stepping on my foot.
- 3:55—Called up a prospect I forgot I had date with. No luck.
- 3:49—Joined class studying modern methods of moving a safe.
- 4:15—Called on prospect. No luck.
- 4:17—Decided to cross street.
- 4:32—Bulletin. Landed safely!
- 4:41—Quit for the day. Lotta hard work. No luck.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

E. B. Moncton, N. B.: Maryland Casualty Company was incorporated in 1898 and has been doing business in Canada under Dominion license since 1903. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$506,933 (accepted at \$478,387), and is authorized to transact in this country accident automobile (except fire), burglary, fly

HOW TO BANISH FEAR

There are three elemental fears that haunt the mind and dog the footsteps of the average man.

They are:—
Poverty in old age.
Poverty through physical disability.
Poverty for his dependants.

No man who has financial fear can be happy. No man who is unhappy can be fully efficient.

For these three forms of fear, life insurance is the great antidote.

Great as are the direct benefits, its indirect results by eliminating worry and releasing the full capabilities of the individual, are almost as great.

All insured men are not happy, but no uninsured man should be.

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Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.

In Canada, Of Canada, For Canada

Take all the premiums ever collected in Canada by Metropolitan Life, and compare them, first with the claims paid on policies in Canada; second with the Metropolitan investments in Canadian securities; third with Metropolitan operating expenses in Canada; those three things exceed by \$53,000,000 all of the premiums ever collected in Canada by Metropolitan Life.

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Head Office for Canada
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E. C. G. JOHNSON, Asst. Manager
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ACCIDENT AUTOMOBILE PLATE GLASS SICKNESS Insurance

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Our funds are invested solely in Canadian Securities.
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Low Mortality.

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Its low mortality contributes to the liberal profits enjoyed by participating policyholders. THIS REDUCING THE ACTUAL COST OF PROTECTION.

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Writing Fire Insurance at Cost
Assets \$3,751,733.94

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FOUNDED A.D. 1824

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wheel, forgery, guarantee, plate glass, sickness, sprinkler leakage, steam boiler and electrical machinery insurance. Its assets in Canada at the end of 1926 were \$73,155.93, while its total liabilities here were \$246,215.42, showing a surplus in this country of \$326,940.51. It is in a strong financial position and safe to insure with.

M. A. Carbon, Alta.: Latest Government figures show the total assets of the Commercial Life Assurance Co. of Canada as at December 31st, 1926, to be \$668,310, with total liabilities except capital of \$579,219, leaving a surplus for the protection of policyholders of \$89,091 over Government reserves and all liabilities except capital. Policyholders are accordingly amply protected and the company is safe to insure with, and if you took out a guaranteed bond or endowment policy with it you would be making no mistake. The company has been in business since October 4th, 1913, and has a paid-up capital of \$110,075. It has a deposit with the Dominion Government of \$64,993 (accepted at \$59,631), and is regularly licensed for the transaction of life insurance in Canada. Its total income in 1926 was \$252,492, while its total disbursements were \$126,393, showing an excess of income over disbursements for the year of \$126,099. The net amount of insurance in force at the end of 1926 was \$6,780,498 under 4,075 policies.

A. L. Vancouver, B. C.: The amounts added to the paid-up capital of the Canadian life insurance companies operating under Dominion license during 1926 by way of stock dividends were as follows: Excelsior Life, \$5,000; Imperial Life, \$150,000; Manufacturers' Life, \$150,000; Sun Life, \$13,350; Sun Life, \$500,000. The total dividends to shareholders paid by Dominion licensed Canadian life companies in 1926, including in the case of the above mentioned companies the amounts added to capital by way of stock dividends, were as follows: Canada Life, \$700,000; Capital Life, \$9,303; Confederation Life, \$20,000; Continental Life, \$18,000; Crown Life, \$8,308; Dominion Life, \$32,000; Excelsior Life, \$16,400; Great-West Life, \$300,000; Imperial Life, \$256,875; London Life, \$20,000; Manufacturers' Life, \$183,000; Monarch Life, \$8,063; Montreal Life, \$9,563; National Life, \$25,000; North American Life, \$6,000; Saskatchewan Life, \$5,960; Sun Life, \$13,350; Sovereign Life, \$12,600; Sun Life, \$706,967.

B. H. Halifax, N.S.: We know of no recent birth insurance scheme for the purpose of furnishing disability benefits to mothers on the birth of a living child. Back in 1905 the American Birth Insurance Co. of Boston was licensed in Massachusetts to transact such business on the assessment system, but it did not last long. The officers were women, and the experiment they were making was watched with sympathetic interest in many quarters. It went into the hands of a receiver, however, in 1906. The claims of policyholders maturing up to May, 1906, were paid in full, and the other members received back about 25 or 30 per cent. of the amount of their contributions to the benefit fund. Since then we have heard of no further attempts along this line.

N. C. Kitchener, Ont.: Why so many life insurance agents? This question has been often asked before. It was well answered by the late James T. Phelps, a prominent and successful life agent in his day, who said: "Why so many life insurance agencies? Because we are in competition with death, whose agencies are numberless, and whose agents never sleep."

H. A. Sherbrooke, Que.: Fire insurance, as we know it, originated in London, England, and the earliest table of rates on record, so far as we know, is dated 1681. This table shows that the term policy, so well-known to-day, was apparently born with the business, as this table gives rates for terms of seven, eleven, twenty-one, and thirty-one years, these periods conforming closely with the leasehold periods then in use in Great Britain. Reductions were given where the policy was written for a longer period than seven years, which was the shortest period covered in those days. A policy for twenty-one years was written at twice the rate for a seven-year policy. These early rates were based, not on the amount insured, but on the rental value of the

property. The building of stone or brick construction with a rental value of £1 called for a premium of two shillings and six pence for seven years. If the building was of timber or frame construction the rate was doubled. About the year 1690 the method of determining the rate of insurance changed from the rental value to the value of the property insured, which ever since has been the method employed. It was about the year 1701 or 1702 that the first mutual company came upon the scene in London and introduced the well-known mutual principle of requiring a deposit, with a less charge as a fixed charge. The same inducement was held out as to-day—that the fixed charge would be sufficient to pay for the insurance, the deposit would be secure, and that the cost would eventually be less under the mutual principle.

N. T. Hamilton, Ont.: Members of fraternal societies are expected to make themselves acquainted with the constitution and laws of their societies as revised from time to time, as well as with the terms of their benefit certificate. To clearly understand the benefits and the conditions under which they are payable it is necessary for the certificate holder to be acquainted with the constitution and laws, as he is bound by them as well as by the conditions set out in the certificate. In a recent case against the Knights of Pythias of North America it was contended that a member's certificate had lapsed because he had not paid his quarterly premium of \$2.25 in April. The undisputed evidence showed, however, that in April and up to the time of his death in July of the same year, the defendant lodge owed the member \$24 for sickness benefits. The trial judge under the circumstances gave judgment for the plaintiff and the defendant appealed to the Supreme Court of Arkansas, which affirmed the judgment of the lower court. It was held that while payment of dues is a condition precedent to recovery, where an insurance society has funds in its hands belonging to a member, which are equal or in excess of the amount of dues, the society is not entitled to declare a forfeiture for non-payment of dues, and that it would be unjust or the society to declare a forfeiture under such circumstances.

W. K. Guelph, Ont.: At the end of 1926 the managing director of the Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co., Limited, with head office at Sydney, Australia, and Canadian head office at Montreal, was Mr. John J. Garvan. Mr. Garvan was knighted in the 1927 New Year's honors, and became Sir John Garvan. His death occurred a few months later, on July 18th of this year, at the comparatively early age of 54. He was an outstanding figure in Australian finance, and was chairman of the Commonwealth Bank, the national bank of Australia, during the critical period of the war and the troublous years that followed. On Australian matters his advice was sought by the great banking and financial firms of London. He visited England last year in connection with the future of the Commonwealth, though in a precarious state of health at the time from overwork, and warned by his doctors that he was risking his life by overtaxing his strength. He refused to relax until he had accomplished the task he had set himself, and on his trip home by way of Canada he was overtaken by the illness which left him a broken man and eventually proved fatal. His successor as managing director of the Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co. is Mr. Arthur Eedy, who has been general secretary for many years. In Canada the company is under the joint management of Mr. J. P. Moore and Mr. John Hindmarsh. At the end of 1926 its total assets in Canada were \$2,875,258, while its total liabilities here were \$2,181,268, showing a surplus in this country of \$693,990. Its total income in Canada in 1926 was \$1,206,716, while its total expenditure here was \$765,197. It is in a sound financial position and safe to insure with.

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The Mount Royal Assurance Co.

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Capital and Surplus of assets over all liabilities 1,284,386
Total Losses Paid 7,700,000

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H. C. Bourne, Asst. Gen. Manager and Secretary.
H. H. York, Inspector for Ontario.
J. A. Macdonald, Inspector for Ontario.

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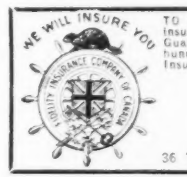
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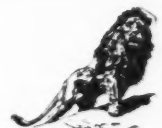


TO TOUR IN SAFETY by motor in the United States your car should be insured in this Company. Its connection with the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company, and their offices, agents and attorneys, may save you hundreds of dollars in case of accident. This service makes our automobiles insurance the best procurable. Bail Bonds furnished in case of arrest.

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Made perfectly under
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SECURITY EXCEEDS \$98,000,000
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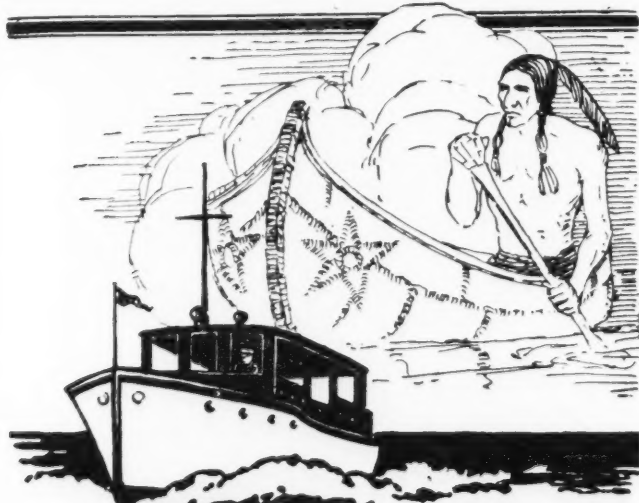
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Railway Board Cuts Freight Rates on Grain

RATES on branch lines to be the same as on main lines and Crow's Nest Pass rates not to be exceeded. (2) Rates on grain and flour from prairie to Pacific ports for export to be the same relatively as to Fort William.

(3) Grain rates from Georgian Bay ports and Toronto to Quebec to be the same for export as those via Montreal.

(4) Rate tariff in West from distributing centres to be revised on short haul mileage basis.

These are the salient features of the order issued by the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada as a consequence of its long investigation into the whole subject of freight rates in Canada, as instructed by the Dominion Government in an Order-in-Council dated June 5, 1925. The aggregate in reductions will run into several millions annually for both C. P. R. and C. N. R.

The text of the order is as follows: "The Board orders as follows, namely:

"1—That the rates on grain and flour from all points on Canadian Pacific branch lines west of Fort William to Fort William, Port Arthur and Westfort, be equalized to the present Canadian Pacific main line basis of rates of equivalent mileage groupings. (the rates governed by the Crow's Nest Pass agreement not to be exceeded); that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company publish rates in accordance with the above direction, and that all other railway companies adjust their rates on grain and flour to Fort William, Port Arthur, Westfort and Armstrong to the rates so put into effect by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, such changes to become effective on the twelfth day of September, 1927.

"2—That the rates on grain and flour from prairie points to Vancouver and Prince Rupert for export shall be on the same basis as the rates to Fort William, but in computing such rates, the distance from Calgary to Vancouver via the Canadian Pacific Railway shall be assumed to be the same as from Edmonton to Vancouver via the Canadian National Railway, namely 766 miles.

"3. That the provisions as to distributing tariffs, set out in section xvii. of the judgment in the Western Rates Case, shall, instead of being limited to the Canadian Pacific Railway, as provided therein, be extended so as to apply to the Canadian National Railway as well; the necessary amending tariffs to be effective on the twelfth day of September, 1927.

"4. That the rate of 34½ cents per 100 lbs. on wheat and 33 cents per 100 lbs. on other grains for export from Port Arthur, Fort William, Westfort and Armstrong, Ont., to Quebec as shown in supplement No. 32 to Canadian National Railway Tariff C.R.C. No. E447 be, and they are hereby disallowed; and the Canadian National Railway Company is hereby directed to publish and file in substitution thereof a tariff showing a rate of 18.34 cents per 100 lbs. on all grain for export from Port Arthur, Fort William, Westfort and Armstrong, Ont., to Quebec. Such changes to become effective on or before, but not later than, the 12th day of September.

"5. The board further orders that all railway companies subject to its jurisdiction be, and they are hereby required to publish and file tariffs showing the same rate to Quebec as to Montreal on: A. Grain from bay ports for export. B. All traffic from Toronto and points west thereof for export.

"Such changes to become effective on or before, but not later than the 12th day of September, 1927."

The order was signed by H. A. McKenyon, Chief Commissioner.

Exports of Pulp and Paper

A REPORT issued by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association shows that exports of pulp and paper in the month of July were valued at \$13,673,677 which was a decrease of \$2,381,005 from the preceding month.

July exports of wood-pulp were valued at \$4,079,938 and of paper at \$9,593,739 as compared with \$4,994,507 and \$11,060,175 respectively in the month of June.

Exports of wood-pulp and paper for the first seven months of the year were valued at \$98,683,491 as compared with a total of \$97,920,690 in the corresponding period of 1926, an increase for the current year of \$762,801.

The value of wood-pulp exported during the seven months' period was

\$26,787,095 and of paper \$71,896,396 as against values for seven months 1926 of \$29,623,188 and \$68,297,502 respectively.

Pulpwood exports have been considerably higher in the first seven months of this year than in the corresponding period of 1926, the total shipments being 1,038,988 cords valued at \$10,388,884 as against 797,631 cords valued at \$7,754,977.



MR. W. A. FINLAY

Manager of the Adelaide & Yonge Street Branch of the Standard Bank of Canada just opened in the fine building recently acquired from the Canadian Mortgage and Investment Company. Mr. Finlay was formerly Assistant Manager of the Main Office in Toronto. The new branch has one of the most attractive banking offices in Toronto. The banking office proper is high ceilinged and well lighted. Walls and floors are of marble and fittings of mahogany. The Safety Deposit Vault is large and commodious, exceptionally convenient, and guarded by every modern device in addition to solid masonry and three layers of chrome steel.

Production of Iron and Steel

PRODUCTION of pig iron during July amounted to 50,997 long tons. This output was 17 per cent. less than the 69,437 tons made in the previous month and 14 per cent. under the 67,232 tons reported for July of a year ago. Foundry iron output was well maintained but basic iron fell off sharply, while no malleable iron was made in July as compared with 6,354 tons in June. The output of 21,751 tons of foundry iron showed a slight gain over the 21,387 tons made in the previous month; 29,246 tons of basic iron were produced in July as against 41,696 tons in June.

For the seven months ending July 31 the cumulative production of pig iron was 454,710 tons, an increase of 4 per cent. over the 438,096 tons produced in the corresponding period of last year and 46 per cent. over the output during the first seven months of 1925. This year's output included 320,468 tons of basic iron, 107,730 tons of foundry iron and 26,512 tons of malleable iron.

Production of ferro-alloys in Canada amounted to 4,510 tons in July, a slight increase over the 4,418 tons in June. Two varieties of ferro-alloys were produced, one having a high manganese content and the other from 15 to 75 per cent. silicon.

Production of steel ingots and castings in Canada during July reflected the lower output of pig iron by falling to 55,250 tons, a decline of 8 per cent. from the 59,940 tons of June, which in turn was 39 per cent. under the 96,711 tons of May. In July, 1926, production amounted to 64,847 tons. Compared with the preceding month, production in July of this year showed declines in steel ingots and direct steel castings; ingots dropped to 52,776 tons from 55,443 tons and castings to 2,474 tons from 4,497 tons.

For the first seven months of the year production of steel ingots and castings totalled 542,560 tons, a gain of 9 per cent. over the 496,631 tons for the corresponding period of last year, and 22 per cent. over the 446,168 tons made during first seven months of 1925. This year's output included 515,169 tons of steel ingots and 27,391 tons of direct steel castings. All of the ingots and 13,585 tons of castings were made in basic open hearth furnaces, 1,319 tons of castings were cast direct from converters, and 12,487 tons of castings were made in electric furnaces.

Pig iron prices were again unchanged in July. No. 1 foundry (2.25 to 2.75 silicon) at Montreal being still quoted at \$27.50, and No. 2 (1.75 to 2.25 silicon) at \$26.50. At Toronto, No. 1 foundry was again \$24.80 and No. 2 foundry, \$24.30. The Bureau's index number for iron and its products (1913 prices—100) was practically stationary at 143.6 as compared with 143.5 in June.

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Lehigh Valley Service

New York and Philadelphia sleepers leave Toronto nightly via Canadian National Railways.

Leave Toronto 5.45 P.M.

Arrive New York 8.10 A.M.

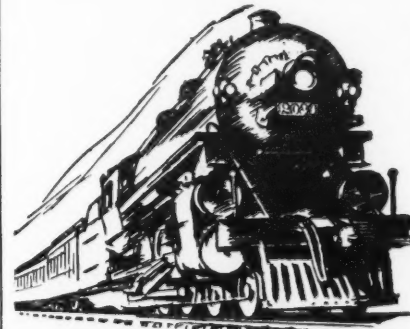
Dining Car serving dinner and breakfast.

Leave Toronto 7.05 P.M.

Arrive Philadelphia 9.25 A.M.



Diner serving dinner and breakfast. In New York, trains use the conveniently located Pennsylvania Station; in Philadelphia, Reading Terminal.



Lehigh Valley Railroad

The Route of The Black Diamond

A smooth riding roadbed and a dining service noted for good food at reasonable prices promise a pleasant, comfortable trip.

Reservations, etc., at Canadian National Offices or Lehigh Valley Office, 13 King St. W., Phone Elgin 2214-2215. F. V. Higginbottom, Canadian Pass. Agent.

Bond Prices Less Inflated

"STOCKS, although high priced, are still in a strong position. Brokers' loans are more nearly deflated than inflated when taken in comparison with the lending power of our banks. Owing to the large growth of savings and capital, it would require a further expansion of brokers' loans to suggest danger," says Moody's Weekly Review of United States' Financial Conditions in its current issue.

"During the Autumn capital always flows from New York to the interior in payment for farm products, and we are already witnessing the first signs of this flow. Money rates habitually begin to harden, even in years of very easy money, some time in September; but this year the hardening process is pretty sure to be quite slow.

"Bond prices this Fall are likely to be more indifferent to any probable advance of interest rates than stock prices for two reasons: first, bond prices are the less inflated; and, second, time money, commercial paper, etc., are better fortified against any large advance during the remainder of the year than is call money."

Bank of Montreal Crop Report

"IN THE Prairie Provinces crops are maturing rapidly," says a brief synopsis under date of August 25th, of telegraphic reports received at the Head Office of the Bank of Montreal from its Branches. "Cutting has started and should be general next week. Considerable lodging of grain has occurred especially in Alberta, while frost and rust are reported from some sections in Saskatchewan and Manitoba. In Quebec, harvesting is now general, but settled weather is needed to assist operations and mature late crops. In contrast to the heavy yields of hay and grain in Ontario, indications are that all other crops will

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Company is prepared to appoint two expected Agents for City of Toronto, also offers Agencies in other centres in Ontario. Apply Box O, Saturday Night.

AN experienced firm of manufacturers' agents opening in Regina is desirous of making contacts with Eastern manufacturers. Any line of merchandise suitable for Western Canadian trade will be considered. Commission basis preferred. Would undertake to warehouse merchandise in Regina if necessary. This is an opportunity for the smaller manufacturer to make desirable Western connection. What have you to offer? Replies to P.O. Box 13, Regina, Sask.

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G. A. STIMSON & Co.
Limited. Est. 1883
The Oldest
Bond House in Canada
800 Bay Street — Toronto

THE BELL TELEPHONE COMPANY OF CANADA
Notice of Dividend

A dividend of two per cent (2%) has been declared payable on the 15th October, 1927, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd September, 1927.
W. H. Black,
Secretary-Treasurer,
Montreal, 24th August, 1927.

Associated Gas and Electric Company



61 Broadway, New York

Dividend No. 11 on Class A Stock

The Board of Directors has declared the regular quarterly dividend on the Class A Stock of 50¢ per share, payable November 1, to holders of record September 30, 1927.

Holders of Class A Stock may apply this dividend to the purchase of additional shares of Class A Stock at the price of \$20 per share whereas the present market price is about \$41 per share, making the stock dividend rate 10% per annum, yielding, at said present market price, over \$4 per share per annum.

The dividends will be so applied and the Class A Stock (or scrip certificates for fractional shares) purchased therewith will be delivered to all stockholders entitled thereto who do not, on or before October 15, 1927, request payment in cash.
M. C. O'KEEFE, Secretary.

be below average. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia rust is appearing on potatoes but good average crops are still in prospect, and pasturage is good. In Prince Edward Island, conditions are excellent. In British Columbia weather conditions continue favorable for all crops. Threshing is general and a good average crop of high quality seems assured.

Year Book of Lending Corporations

INVESTORS generally, and particularly those interested in mortgages, will find much of interest in the Year Book for 1927 just issued by The Dominion Mortgage and Investments Association to its members. Membership in the Association is composed of Insurance, Mortgage, Loan and Trust companies whose assets under administration aggregate over \$200,000,000.

The reader will at once be impressed by the large number of changes in legislation affecting such investments in the Provinces, which are set out in this volume, and he will be further impressed by the care and vigilance necessitated by these changes in order that the investor may be able to protect his investments as much as it is in his power to do so.

Although the question of immigration and land settlement is only incidentally to the business of mortgage lending, much information of a valuable character and of interest not only to mortgage investors, but to

others whose interests are of a more general nature, will be found in the volume in question.

With a view to giving better service to farm borrowers, the University of Saskatchewan gave a five-day course to the members of The Western Land Inspectors' Association in February, 1927. These lectures are set out in full in this Year Book and should prove of great interest to all those interested in agricultural development.

\$200,000,000 Bond Issue for Shawinigan

A SPECIAL general meeting of the shareholders of the Shawinigan Water and Power Company, Limited, has been called for September 28 for the purpose of passing upon a by-law providing for the creation and issue from time to time of first mortgage sinking fund gold bonds or debenture stock to a total amount of \$200,000,000, in order to provide for future requirements of the company. In a letter accompanying the notice to shareholders, President J. E. Aldred reminds them that in October, 1919, the shareholders authorized the creation and issue of first refunding sinking fund gold bonds issuable in series, but limited to an aggregate principal sum at any time outstanding of \$50,000,000. Pursuant to such authority, the directors from time to time have issued bonds of various series which, with certain consolidated mortgage bonds with prior rank, form an amount presently outstanding of \$26,129,500.

Since 1919 the company has made remarkable progress, of which the shareholders have been informed in successive annual reports of the directors. The last annual report reviewed this growth for a number of years past and recorded the increase in the aggregate value of the assets of the company and the increase in its revenue.

Bell Telephone Issues New Stock

A NEW issue of stock which will provide approximately \$10,000,000 and take care of construction needs for the remainder of 1927 and the greater part of 1928 is announced by the Bell Telephone Company of Canada. Shareholders of record September 2 are given the opportunity of subscribing for the new stock at par (\$100) on the basis of one share for each five shares of stock already held. The subscription privilege will expire November 1.

This new financing is made necessary by the fact that the financing was done during 1926 the company's requirements for construction purposes having been taken care of through bank advances. The sale of \$10,000,000 first mortgage bonds last June, therefore, did little more than repay bank indebtedness. The growth of the company's business calls for a continuous supply of new capital.

President C. F. Sise, in a letter accompanying the circular announcing the new issue, states that under the new tariff of rates, the company's earnings are now on a satisfactory basis.

Suggests Advisory Committee on Rural Loans

Financial Editor, Saturday Night. Have been interested in reading articles in your Financial Section, August 26th "Do Unit Banks Safeguard Depositors?" and "Making Borrowing Less Bothersome." If the first article had included information which would have shown annual losses to depositors actual losses to shareholders, and annual losses to Federal Reserve Banks in the United States, it would have been complete, and the average reader would have understood the seriousness of the article.

The second article is interesting and no doubt an example of what Branch Bank Managers are having to deal with almost daily. Smith's threat that he would withdraw his business from the Bank by not getting other people's cheques cashed there is as funny as the man who had been getting free passes for a theatre and threatened to patronize an opposition theatre if the passes were not produced more frequently.

I think some improvement might be made especially in rural sections, if a local advisory committee of three in each township who were known to be financially responsible, of long residence in the neighborhood and aware of the habits and honesty of the people, could pass their opinion in connection with applications for local loans. It would often be an advantage to the Municipality, always an assurance of safety to the Bank, fairness to the applicant and of great assistance to the local Manager in building up business in safe loans as well as increasing deposits. It might be possible for one committee to act for all the Branch Banks in the township or municipality.

Subscriber, Toronto, Ont.



Your Catalogue—is it up-to-date?

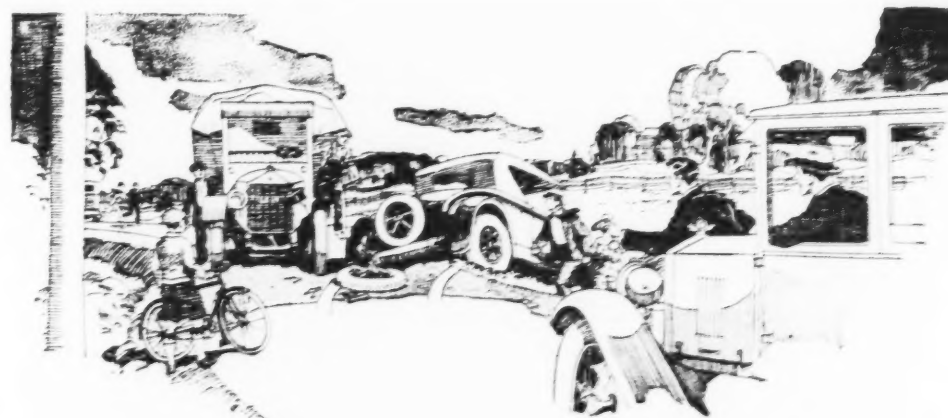
The tattered old catalogue with its torn sheets, antiquated illustrations and useless price lists often proves more of a hindrance than a help in selling. And yet many a manufacturer permits it to remain as his representative.

Wise executives know well the selling power of well-arranged attractive catalogues, an issue revised ones at regular intervals. Do you?

The power of printed salesmanship is immeasurably great. Your printer can help you. Use him.



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They always have the "Right of Weight"

THE truck was a big brute—wide, long, and none too wieldy.

The merchandise that made up its seven-ton load represented an important part of the daily food supply of the city to which it was consigned.

The driver had been doing his best to keep plugging along—always well within the speed limit.

Right at this curve the driver of the sport car wanted to "cut in" ahead of the sedan. In five seconds more the truck would have passed and the way would have been clear. But rather than wait, Mr. Sport took a chance.

The truck driver—in his proper place well to the side of the road—couldn't turn out. So it happened . . . a side swipe . . . the ditch!

Motoring on the highways would be so much safer if everybody would remember that, in any argument with a truck, the best one can get is the worst of it.

One Good Rule that isn't in the Book—

Above all—We are for safety!



The BRITISH AMERICAN OIL CO. LIMITED.
REFINERS OF SAFETY—
MOTOR OILS AND GASOLINES

CENTRAL CANADA
LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANY

Dividend No. 174

Notice is hereby given that a Quarterly Dividend of Three per cent (3%) for the three months ending September 30th, 1927, (being at the rate of Twelve per cent per annum), has been declared upon the Capital Stock of this Institution, and the same will be payable at the offices of the Company, Toronto, on and after Saturday, the 1st day of October, 1927. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 16th to the 30th of September, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
G. A. MORROW,
Managing Director.
Toronto, August 29th, 1927.

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BEAU ROYAL
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES

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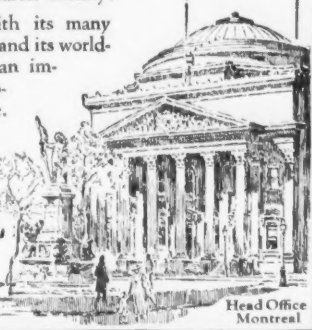
CANADA A GREAT TRADER

CANADA occupies second place, per capita, in exports. With only one-twelfth the population of the United States, she does nearly one-fourth as much world trade. Exports of Canadian products have increased about fivefold in the last quarter century.

The Bank of Montreal, with its many branches at home and abroad and its world-wide banking connections, is an important factor in the development of Canada's foreign trade.

BANK OF MONTREAL
Established 1817

Total Assets in excess of \$780,000,000



Head Office Montreal

ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND

(Incorporated by Royal Charter 1727)

CAPITAL (FULLY PAID) £ 2,500,000
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DEPOSITS (Oct. 1926) 40,457,710

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Secretaries: J. B. Adshead.
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HEAD OFFICE: MONTREAL

President: J. H. FORTIER Managing Director: A. E. DAWSON
General Manager: J. H. PIGEON

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HEAD OFFICE: TORONTO

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Automobiles Produced in Canada

FOR the seven months ending July, production totalled 137,795 cars, a decrease of 2 per cent. from the 140,086 cars reported for the corresponding period of a year ago. During the first seven months of 1925, production numbered 105,687 cars.

Production of automobiles in Canada during July declined sharply to 10,987 cars. This output was 43 per cent. less than the 19,208 cars produced in June, which in turn showed a loss of 25 per cent. from the May output. In July of last year production amounted to 15,208 cars.

Compared with the previous month there was a general decline in output of all types of cars with the exception of chassis, which showed a slight increase to 461 from 424. The number of open model passenger cars dropped to 2,164 from 3,713; closed model passenger cars to 6,122 from 12,466, and trucks to 2,240 from 2,601. No taxicabs or buses were produced in July, and only 4 were made in June. The sales value of all cars produced in July amounted to \$7,031,869 f.o.b. plant or 5.7 million dollars less than the sales value of the cars produced in June.

Decline in the production during the last month was considerably in excess of the normal seasonal decline, and it should be noted that although the outputs for the month and for the year to date were lower than during the corresponding periods of last year, it does not necessarily indicate an abnormal curtailment of production by all the motor car manufacturers in Canada. Output from most of the concerns was above the corresponding figures for last year, but one of the larger factories was engaged in making the necessary plant changes to take care of an entirely new model and the lowered output of this plant, covering a period of several months, has temporarily thrown production figures out of line with the general trend of the industry.

During July the apparent consumption of automobiles in Canada as determined by adding the imports of 3,946 to the 7,195 cars made for sale in Canada, amounted to 11,141 cars. For the first seven months of 1927 the apparent consumption, thus computed, totalled 127,173 cars.

More Team Work Needed in Vocational Education

(Continued from Page 13)

The attitude of organized labor towards vocational education is expressed in the following extracts from an editorial in the Toronto Labor Leader:

"Labor organizations are the foremost advocates of technical education in public high schools. The student who wishes to become a bricklayer, plumber, machinist, woodworker, printer, or any other craftsman, and who devotes three or four years of his school life in a technical high school receiving instruction along the line of his chosen vocation, certainly becomes a much more proficient mechanic than the apprentice to any of these trades who had to depend exclusively on the knowledge he could acquire while learning his trade in a workshop or on the job with journeymen. With the exception of health, an industrial worker's skill is the best asset he is possessed of, and the higher he can advance his skill, the larger and better the market he has in which to sell his labor. Superintendents and foremen are always chosen from the ranks of the more highly skilled workers. Therefore it is advisable for every workman to take advantage of technical training to increase his proficiency. The want of technical training has been felt so badly by some international trade unions that they have, at big expense, opened correspondence courses of their own, so as to give instruction to their membership. This is a fine argument, that organized labor has, through experience, learned the value of technical training."

Both employers and employees, as organized bodies, are anxious to promote training programmes but neither party is willing to support a plan or system which it believes to be solely in the interests of the other group.

Consequently, in the few industries which provide trade training, there is overlapping and duplication of efforts on the part of employers' organizations and trade unions. This condition is noticeable in the printing industry where courses of instruction and apprenticeship schemes are conducted by the United Typothetae of America and the International Typographical Union. Any scheme of training needs the active support of both employers and employees and the work can be done more cheaply and effectively if they co-operate in every locality where training is now being carried on.

An outstanding example of the benefits of such co-operative action in the printing industry is to be found in Montreal, where employers and employees in all branches and divisions of the printing industry are co-operating with the provincial government in the organization and operation of a printing school which serves the whole industry. This school is organized as a department of the Montreal Technical School.

Another example of such a scheme of training is the apprenticeship pro-

gramme for the building industry in Vancouver. An apprenticeship council, consisting of two representatives from the local Contractors' Association, two from the Trades Council of the Building Construction Industry, and one independent member, has been appointed to organize and control apprentice training in the building trades. The organization and duties of the council are set forth in a constitution and by-laws, and each apprentice is regularly indentured through a definite contract signed by the parent, the boy and the employer. A secretary appointed by the council, acts as supervisor and arranges for the attendance of apprentices at the local technical school, for the transfer of apprentices from one employer to another, etc.

A similar scheme of apprenticeship in the building trades has recently been organized for the Province of Ontario.

SUCH developments in industry following the efforts of the more progressive schools to serve the needs of local industries, have demonstrated the need for co-operation on a bigger scale. This need becomes apparent when we consider the purpose of vocational education from the economic or industrial viewpoint. Dr. Chas. A. Prosser, one of the pioneers and outstanding leaders of vocational education in the United States, has set forth the economic objectives and reasons for vocational education in the following order:—

1. To conserve and develop our national resources.
2. To prevent waste of human labour.
3. To provide a supplement to apprenticeship.
4. To increase wage earning power.
5. To meet the increasing demand for trained workers.
6. To offset the increased cost of living.
7. As a wise business investment.
8. Because our national prosperity is at stake.

Evidently the vocational training and instruction as now organized cannot accomplish these objectives, unless and until industry, as a whole, develops an active interest in and appreciation of the work of the schools and undertakes to supplement or complete the vocational training received in schools.

It is necessary that industry should provide suitable openings for graduates from the vocational schools. Employers must recognize and give credit for the training and experience which these young people have acquired. Industry must also encourage its employees to continue the general vocational education and citizenship training which the schools provide through part-time classes, evening classes, correspondence instruction and short-term classes. In order to do this, provision must be made for releasing certain workers for instruction during regular working hours, without loss of pay; facilities must be provided for keeping the schools informed regarding the work and progress of each worker attending classes or receiving instruction; recognition must be given to the increased earning capacity and usefulness resulting from such training; in fact, industry must become a partner with the schools in the common purpose of producing skilled, intelligent workers.

The schools must continue to provide for the mental, moral and social development of young Canadian workers. They must enlarge their activities in connection with vocational guidance, pre-vocational training and the supplementary training of industrial workers; but, above all, they must establish close connection with all branches and divisions of industry, in order that employers and employees may fully appreciate the work of the schools and set up organizations and facilities for co-operative action, through which the work of the schools may be supplemented and completed.

With schools and industry working together, it will be possible to conserve our natural resources, by increasing human efficiency; to offset the cost of living, by increasing earning capacity; and to bring about national prosperity, by creating more wealth in the form of manufactured goods and other products. An educated and trained industrial community, adequately rewarded for service-rendered, will not only increase production but will also increase consumption, through increased spending power and the development of higher standards of living.

Only by co-operating with schools in developing highly skilled workers can Canadian industry hope to compete successfully for foreign markets and to build up an active profitable home market. Only through such co-operation can we hope to develop a complete educational system.

A DASH TO SAVE OUR BLUESIES

Financial Editor,—

We appreciate the fine service which your publication has rendered us on numerous occasions and we wish to take this opportunity to assure you that we

Syracuse, N. Y. S. T.

Are Your Affairs in Order?

IT is a natural human impulse for a man to protect his dependants, yet the accumulation of the resources he leaves his family, representing in part the results of a lifetime of striving, may be sacrificed by poor administration when he is gone.

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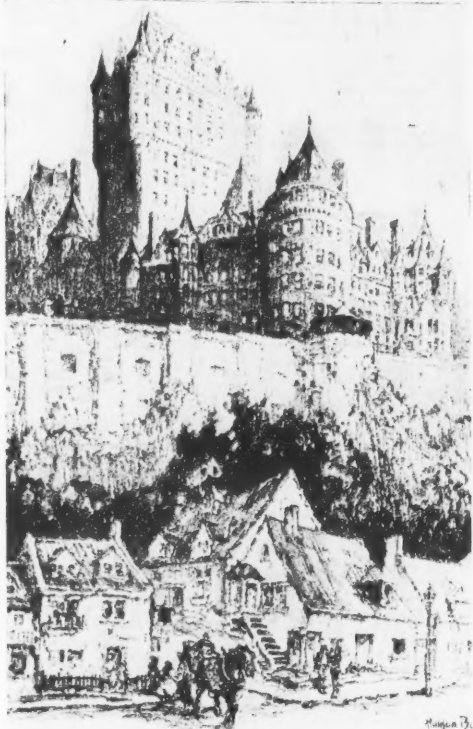


SATURDAY NIGHT

WOMEN'S SECTION



TORONTO, CANADA, SEPTEMBER 3, 1927



AN UNUSUAL AND DELIGHTFUL DRAWING OF THE CHATEAU FRONTENAC, QUEBEC.

TO APPROACH Quebec for the first time is an adventure in romance; to return, no matter how often is one of the pleasing things of life, but to remember Quebec is to treasure a memory in your heart that is like the lingering fragment of a song. Quebec is dear and old and mellow; the years have set their mark on and love and adventure have never passed it by.

Neither time of day, nor season of the year can dim the infinite variety of its picturesqueness. Coming to Quebec early in the morning from the broad St. Lawrence River, you will probably exclaim with Cartier: "Que bel bec,"—what a beautiful peak and picture yourself as landing with its discoverer. Or, you may experience with Frontenac that surge of inspiration that made him exclaim as he first set foot on the Quai de Roi—"What a magnificent place to found an Empire," and then he proceeded to do it.

If you come to Quebec in the evening when the sunset

QUAINT OLD QUEBEC

Canada's Most Picturesque, Most Romantic City, and Its Incomparable Site

By Margaret Hubbell

is tingeing the Heights with their crowning Chateau and Citadel, all those lovely colors the Laurentian country can produce, your thoughts will fly to another sunset when two great Generals, Wolfe and Montcalm, lay dead beneath the flags of their beloved countries and New France stood at the dawn of a new era, from whence Canada and the United States of America were to emerge.

Night brings a different picture; equally beautiful, equally real; perhaps more real. As the shadows lengthen the somewhat prosaic things of our day fall away, and in the uncertainty of the darkness the Quebec of Champlain and Laval will arise and you will people it with the characters and dress it with the buildings of another age.

The sad and the gay, the sublime and the ridiculous, the noble and mean have always gone hand in hand in this Quaint Quebec. In old St. Louis Street you will catch a glimpse of its scandals and romance. At No. 17 and No. 47 two women are said to have lived, who, had their influence been as much for good as for evil, might have written a cleaner page in the story of New France. For Mme. de Paen and Angelique de Meliores seem to have greatly influenced the activities of the Intendant, Bigot, whose best recommendation is the glorious completeness of his villainy.

Nearly lived Mme. de la Peltrie, who came with that sweet saint, Mere Marie de l'Incarnation, to establish the Ursuline community that the struggling colony might be tended when sick and spiritually uplifted when sad. In another house not far away the gallant Nelson, then only the young commander of a ship, danced with a Quebec beauty and called her, "the rose of Quebec." In yet another the body of Montgomery was laid after that stupid affair when Americans and Canadians sought for practically the last time to settle their differences by an appeal to arms.

It was down St. Louis Street that fateful September morning that the cry rang forth, "Wolfe's army is at the gates!" Later along it was borne the mortally wounded Montcalm, as the stricken people cried out, "Oh Mon Dieu, Mon Dieu, le Marquis est tue!" and Montcalm, gallant gentleman of France, in an effort to re-assure them, replied, "It is nothing! Do not disturb yourselves for me, my good friends."

From a little house near this street, he issued his last orders to De Ramezay, the King's Lieutenant: "Gentlemen, to your keeping I commend the honor of France. Endeavor to secure the retreat of my army to-night

beyond Cap Rouge. As for myself, I shall spend the few remaining hours in prayer." The great peace came to him a few hours after, and they laid him in a box made of four planks and his sepulchre was a hole made by a bomb beneath the Ursuline chapel. When the difficulties of the siege were over, a place of honor was prepared for him beneath the high altar in the sacristy, where his ashes now rest. Oddly enough, just across the way the bones of Frontenac the Great Ontario rest beneath the high altar in the basilica.

Churches and Citadel, all have a story, but it is in the stately Chateau Frontenac, built on the site of the old Governor's residence, the Chateau St. Louis, that you will find the enduring reminiscence of those indomitable spirits who brought to the primitive Quebec of Champlain and Frontenac, the culture and form of the court of Louis le Grand. Here no effort has been spared to incorporate into the architecture, the furnishings and the decorative motif, all the charm of this very rich and colorful background.

Quebec is filled with treasures. In the many beautiful churches are paintings that once belonged to the nobility of France, having found their way to the young colony for safe keeping during the vicissitudes of the French Revolution. There are many relics; some beautiful, like the silver lamp of the heart-broken Marie de Repentigny which has glimmered in the Ursuline sacristy for nearly two hundred years, some grim, like the skull of the martyred Brebeuf in the church of the Jesuits. The Archives at Laval University and the Provincial Legislature are filled with precious documents and records, and you may see for the asking such treasures as the original copy of the capitulation of Quebec or the appointment of the third Governor of New France, the Marquis D'Allibout, which was signed by Louis XIV himself.

When that brilliant group, Courcelle, Talon and De Tracy, reached Quebec, they found a well-established, though perhaps impoverished, noblesse who were able to support their dignity with manners that savored of the salons of France rather than the rusticity of a new colony. On the 4th of February, 1667, in the Chateau St. Louis, the debonair De Tracy, always a great courtier, gave the first Governor's ball. This incident formally established the vogue of the Old World in New France, and among the drawing rooms of the Quebec of to-day are found some of the most exclusive on this continent.

In the courtly manner of the *habitant* or French



NOTRE DAME DE VICTOIRE

Canadian farmer, one finds traces of this early contact, as many of them are the lineal descendants of the censitaires of the old seigniorial families. Many of them occupy the farms on which their ancestors, the first colonists, originally located. This pertains particularly along the St. Lawrence from the Plains of Abraham to Cape Tormente, and for many of these farms there are no title deeds. They are still held on the original feudal grant from Louis XIV of France. French civil law still holds good in Quebec, and has never been interfered with by the British Government.

Perhaps the most significant thing in all Quebec is the granite shaft that stands in the centre of the old Governor's garden beside the Chateau. This is said by some to be Mme. Champlain's garden. Be that as it may this simple memorial commemorates the names of Wolfe and Montcalm, and it is probably as great an example of the *entente cordiale* as any that exists in the world today.



A VANCOUVER BRIDE

The charming bride, formerly Miss Marion Cameron, is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ewan Joseph Cameron, of Vancouver, and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Munie, of Thornhill, Victoria. Her marriage to Mr. Joseph William Wilkinson, son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Wilkinson, of Vancouver, was a recent event.

—Photo by Charles West

People I Dislike

I WOULD much rather be writing about people I like, but, of course, it would take too long; for, taking it by and large, most people are likeable, says Clemence Dane. I know it's flabby not to be a good hater, but indeed I can't think of anyone at all of whom it would ever occur to me to say, "There goes an enemy!" It must be thrilling to hate, but the nearest I ever get to it, I am afraid, is a resolution "to keep clear of Mrs. So-and-So." Oh, I admit that there are few friends at whom now and then I have not wanted to throw a dish of poached eggs; few friends in whose eyes I have not seen the same desire gleam as they regard me. But hammering at a person with your tongue because they won't see what appears so crystal clear to yourself isn't disliking; it's merely mourning over them. Of course everyone has some trick or trait that pokes up your nerves, and you dislike the trait heartily. But to dislike your friends themselves on account of it is like giving up growing strawberries in order to spite birds.

But there are people, nevertheless, who do invite dislike. Cruelty is the grandmother of bad manners; and



The marriage of Miss Jane Mills Peck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Peck, of Vancouver, and Mr. Douglas Clarence Lee, at St. Paul's Church, was one of the prettiest of June weddings. The picture shows the bride and her attendants. From left to right, they are: Miss Jean Hockin, Miss Peggy Macaulay, the bride, Miss Louise Adams, and Miss Edith Van der Werker. The two flower girls are, left, Miss Eve Bird, and right, Miss Barbara Connell. Mr. Lee is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edgar S. Lee, of Vancouver.

—Photo by Charles West

thinking over traits that are dislikeable in people, it seems to me that they have all grown out of one or other of these vices.

For instance, I dislike people who are all elbows in a crowd; I dislike intensely sniffers and sneerers, and the people who assume that everyone is guilty until they are proved innocent, and even then are left murmuring, "There's no smoke without fire!" I dislike snobs, especially literary snobs, and most of all the young of that species; but, indeed, literary snobs are generally young, and develop out of that crawly, caterpillar state into passable butterflies and moths by the time they are thirty-five. But I confess that I do dislike the silly little boys new down from the universities who say, "Ah, poor Kipling!" and "What a pity Hardy ever tried to write verse!" I dislike even more young women who talk about complexes in Americanese.

Likewise do I dislike people who call other people by their Christian names behind their back when they do not do so to their faces, and discuss the love affairs, knowledgeably, of men and women with whom they are not acquainted! And I dislike men who say "You ladies!" and women who speak of "Men!" with a twist on the M; and motorists who don't honk before they try to pass you; and creatures who use strong scent, and women whose lips come off on their table-napkins at lunch. I dislike backbiters and scratchbacks, and people who play pianos in flats, and people who interfere with other folks' liberty, who dictate to men what they should drink, and tell women how short their skirts should be

and how long their hair. I dislike women who are "catty"; women who say through half-closed eyes, "Um—yes, I like it, dear, but don't you think it needs rather a special type to wear that color with success?"

Peeress's Life With a Sheikh

THE marriage of a circus girl to a Bedawi Sheikh at Damascus recalls the romantic adventures of Lady Ellenborough, the divorced wife of the famous Peer who was Governor-General of India from 1841 to 1844.

After separating from Lord Ellenborough in 1830 she married a Greek at Athens, and after being celebrated for many eccentricities, she gravitated by some chance to Damascus. From that city she started on a desert trip to Palmyra, and on the journey was held up by a band of wandering Arabs. They fell upon her baggage and laughed at her tears till their leader, struck by her great beauty, placed himself by her side and claimed her, defying any man to touch them.

The Sheikh was named Mijwal of the Missrâb, then a comparatively insignificant tribe, and was a splendid young fellow. Lady Ellenborough at once fell in love with him and was led a willing captive to his tent, which figuratively she never afterwards left. Her income, though not very large, represented undreamed of wealth to the Missrâb tribe, which soon rose greatly in consideration, and loved and revered the splendid lady to whom they owed all.

Above everything they admired the horsemanship for



WORLD FAMOUS SPANISH PLAYER

Senorita de Alvarez has the reputation of being the best-dressed tennis player in the world, and has played with all the well known women tennis players. She has played with the great Suzanne herself—and has even been called Lenglen's rival. The Spanish champion has the reputation of being always very cool-headed during play.

which she had always been famous. When she was about sixty she bought a small house near the Western Gate of Damascus, where she lived with Sheikh Mijwal to the day of her death in 1881.

The writer occupied the house next door, where he stayed for a year or two, dressing and living like an Arab. A close friendship soon grew up, cemented by the present of an Arab mare known far and wide as "The Daughter of the Star," from a white blaze on her forehead.

Sheikh Mijwal must have been between forty and fifty, but it is difficult to guess the age of the Bedaween. He was devoted to his wife, who always adored him. She, in spite of her long years of desert wanderings, kept a lovely rose-leaf complexion to the end, and within a month or so of her last illness she would ride the most fiery mare with matchless ease.

When she knew that she was dying she begged the Sheikh to sit by her and hold her hand. All night he kept his vigil, and she passed away in peace, her fingers clasped in his, surely a unique ending to the life of an English peeress.

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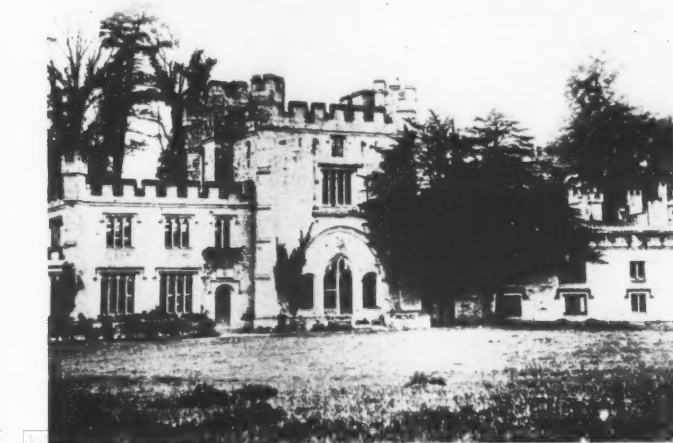
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LONDON LETTER

WE ARE chiefly occupied at the moment with our holidays, past, present and future, and with the news that the Strand as well as Piccadilly is "up." I say the "news" with reference to such persons as do not voyage very often in the neighborhood of the Strand. Of course to those who do it is a commonplace that workmen are beginning to widen the bottleneck between the Tivoli and the Hotel Cecil. That there are not more accidents in such a narrow



THE KING IN YORKSHIRE
 Bolton Abbey, a Residence of the Duke of Devonshire, where His Majesty went for the grouse shooting which opened on the 12th of August.

part of the famous thoroughfare is amazing, and apart from accidents it will be a great improvement to have the Strand widened, though it will take away from it that irregularity which is part of its oddness. One of the many points of interest connected with the Strand is that no article of women's wear is there sold. Someone may arise and contradict this statement, assuring me with their hands on their hearts that they have bought handkerchiefs in an emergency, but these were bought I am certain in a men's shop. True, you can buy perfumes and powders in the Strand, and now that I think of it, shoes as well, but no jumpers or hats or fripperies. The Strand would appear to be the last ditch of the anti-feminists.

TALKING of the Strand makes me long to write reams about a treasure of a new book for the England lover. It is called, quite simply, "A bout England," and if the author, M. V. Hughes (whether man or woman I know not, and the book is published by Dent for the small sum of 5/-) had thought for a week it would have been hard to find a more suitable title. Myself I have gloated over this volume ever since it fell into my eager hands. It tells all the things you want to know and a great many other things that you are rejoiced to learn but never thought of before.

The author is out to help those people who want to get inside the real London. Anyone can go to hotels, picture galleries and theatres. Anyone can huddle in boarding-houses frequented by people from their own country and other distant lands, but these see and learn little of the real England, that lovable, splendid, brave, shy, kind England, which her lovers hold very close to their hearts.

The author of this invaluable little book covers every aspect of English life and character from the weather, the scenery, and a chapter about our conquerors, to the sights of London, England, villages, inns, "some of our oldest things," "some new things" (including Women's Institutes), and a whole delightful section of English peculiarities, which concludes with national jests. So fascinated am I with this comprehensive synopsis of English life and English places, and so familiar does it seem to me that I feel as if I had already told you all these things before. If so please forgive me—and say "Thank you!" for telling you what you want to know, incidentally forgive me for being absent-minded as I am going away for a holiday, but alas! not to Canada.

MUSIC lovers are overjoyed that the Queen's Hall "Proms" have been saved, thanks to the B. B. C. (British Broadcasting Company).

Great enthusiasm greeted the appearance of Sir Henry Wood at the opening of the 33rd season, and crowds waited outside in the street to hear the music. As this is the dull season

there are no concerts to mention and little musical news, but in a few weeks things will begin to be brisker. Already the Albert Hall posters are promising treats to come, but it is too soon to talk of these.

Many theatres are closed just now, and some of the managers are gloomy. Others are cheerful for steady favorites are drawing large audiences. True "The Constant Nymph," that remarkable play based on the famous novel, has come to an end, but "Yellow Sands," "The Terror," "The Letter," "Interference," "Dracula,"

GOOD LOOKING SHOES THAT ARE COMFORTABLE



"ATHENA"
 Patent and Suede
 Blonde Kid
 Black Kid
 Brown Kid

She's Attractive

The type of woman who is so popular in modern Canadian life cannot afford to be tired. So she has influenced the fashions in favor of comfort and freedom.

She knows that the feet are the foundation of all activity and while she has a keen eye for style in her footwear, she must also have comfort and foot freedom. Cantilever shoes are finding much favor with the active modern woman because they are made with consideration for her good taste as well as her comfort. When she dances or goes out for an afternoon of bridge she enjoys the comfort and the style of Cantilever pumps. For walking and general utility wear she finds helpful ease in trim Cantilever oxfords.

Why She Finds Cantilevers So Helpful

The flexible arch makes the Cantilever a wonderfully comfortable shoe. It nestles up snugly to the arch, giving restful support without restricting the natural exercise of the foot muscles.

The lines of the Cantilever are the graceful natural lines of the foot. There's plenty of room in the modishly rounded toe, and the closely fitted heel keeps the sides from gaping. You will like the way Cantilevers look on your foot and you will find a splendid variety of good looking pumps and oxfords that will give you attractive style combined with all-day comfort.

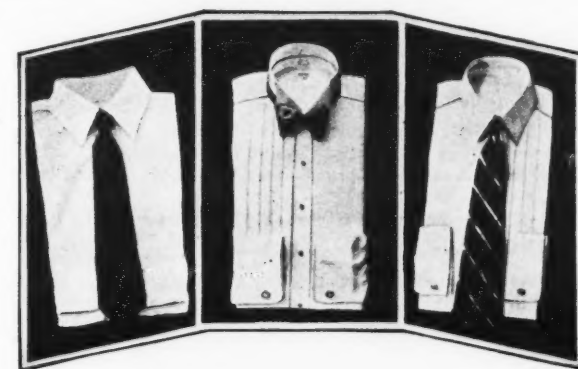
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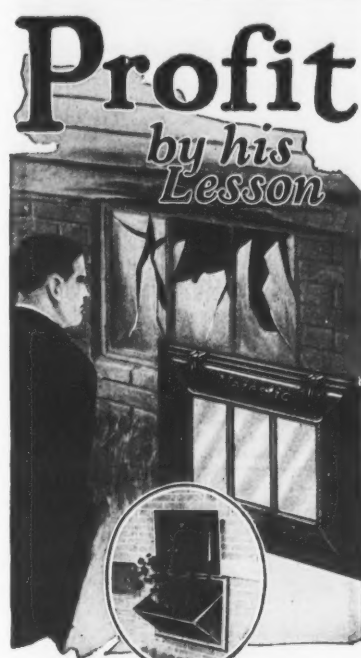
TALKING of travellers and increased interest in flying as a means of transport few people realize what a big business is done by the Imperial Airways.

In the past two and a half years the company has carried 36,500 passengers, and flown a total of two million miles. This is not bad, is it? And what a calm feeling of matter-of-factness it gives one to be told that a time-table may be had on request.

Sir Barry Jackson has given it as his opinion that the six best English plays are "King Lear," "Hamlet," "Othello," "Macbeth," "Romeo and Juliet," and either "Measure For Measure" or "Richard II." All by Shakespeare, the first four are tragedies.

H.P. SAUCE

Cheese and tomatoes with H.P. Sauce. What could be nicer?



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Use Johnson's Baby Soap for Baby's bath.

Use Johnson's Baby Cream to relieve roughness, rash or any skin disorder.



The marriage took place at St. Luke's Church, Winnipeg, on Tuesday afternoon, August 23, His Grace the Archbishop of Rupert's Land, and Rev. Canon Bertal Heene officiating, assisted by Rev. John Richardson, of Marguerite, younger daughter of the late Sir Augustus Nanton and of Lady Nanton, of Kilmorie, Winnipeg, to Lieut.-Colonel Arthur Malcolm Trustram Eve, M.C., the Royal Welsh Fusiliers Territorial Army, eldest son of Sir Herbert and Lady Trustram Eve, of 42 Bramham Gardens, London, England. The church was decorated with a profusion of golden marguerites, the pews marked for the guests by large bows of golden tulle and marguerites. The chancel rail was banked

in the same shade in a tight-fitting effect, and had a boutonniere of the same tones. Her hat, a smart two-toned felt, had a high crown of the tone matching her costume, with a narrow brim of a deeper shade. Colonel and Mrs. Eve left for a short visit to the Lake of the Woods. Later they will tour the West for a few weeks, returning to Winnipeg to attend Miss Constance Nanton's wedding to Mr. Ernest M. Birch, which will take place early in October. They will reside in London, England. Lady Nanton wore a smart costume of black crepe, the skirt having a panel of diagonal tucks, and the bloused bodice, finished with a pleated stole, had pipings of white georgette. Her hat was



MISS JEAN CLARKE THOMPSON

Daughter of Mrs. I. M. C. Thompson, of Ottawa, great granddaughter of Dr. Adam Clarke, F.R.S., of Haydon Hall, Middlesex, England, who made her debut at the Garden Party at Government House, Ottawa, in honor of H.R.H. the Prince of Wales and H.R.H. Prince George.

—Photo by Paul Horsdale.

with palms and ferns, making a background for tall standards of yellow flowers and marguerites, and white marguerites adorned the altar. As the chimes rang out the hour, the bridegroom, wearing the scarlet uniform of his regiment, and his groomsmen, Major Eric Skaffe, also in full regimentals, took their places with the officiating clergyman. At the first notes of the wedding march, played by the organist, the bridal procession moved slowly down the aisle, preceded by the ushers, the Messrs. Paul Nanton, Augustus Nanton, Gordon Konantz, William Osler, Wylie, Carrhart, of Detroit; Koderick Johnston, of Toronto; Eric Patton and Humphrey Bonnycastle. First came the bride, followed by the bride's sister, Miss Elspeth Cameron, of Vancouver; followed by the bride's sister, Miss Constance Nanton, and lastly the bride with her brother, Mr. Edward Nanton, with her two little train bearers, Miss Shelagh Gilmour and Master Gordon Osler. The bride, who was given away by her mother, wore a gown of white georgette and satin. The long waisted bodice of georgette, embroidered with seed pearls, was attached to the full skirt in van Dyke points. The court train, which fell from the shoulders, was of georgette, with embroidery of silver at the edges. A spray of orange blossoms with silver strands was fastened at the right shoulder, and a silver embroidered horseshoe and wreath of orange blossoms made a dainty finish at one corner of the deep hem. The veil of tulle was held with a wreath of orange blossoms with tiny clusters over each ear. She carried a shower of lilies-of-the-valley.

The bridesmaid and maid of honor were dressed alike in sunset glow chiffon. The sleeveless bodices made a cape effect, finished with a pivot edge, the skirts having wide pivot petals. They wore caps of gold net wreathed with laurel leaves, with long streamers of moss green velvet ribbon, which reached to the hem of their skirts. Their bouquets were of yellow marguerites tied with moss green velvet ribbon. The train bearers were dressed in white satin court costumes. Little Miss Gilmour wore an empire frock of satin with long skirt, and buckled slippers. She wore a single wreath of laurel leaves. Master Gordon Osler's costume was also of satin with a frilled shirt and satin coat. During the signing of the register, Mrs. Harrison Gilmour sang Allerton's "Song of Thanksgiving." Following the ceremony, a reception was held at the residence of Lady Nanton, Evelyn Road, Lady Trustram Eve, received with the bridal party in the large entrance hall, which was gay with quantities of summer blossoms. Under a large marquee on the lawn was arranged the bride's table, centered with the wedding cake and done with white flowers. The bride's going-away costume was of beige georgette, with a pleated skirt in two-tiered effect, and bloused bodice, the sleeves showing a pleated cuff. The coat was of crepe of a heavier material

of black mohair faced with white georgette. She also wore a corsage of pansies and lilies-of-the-valley. Mrs. Edward Nanton was in a gown of string colored lace, showing a wide mesh. Her coat was of the same toned hat of the same shade. She carried a bouquet of Sunset roses. Mrs. Lorne Cameron, of Vancouver, wore a frock of rose beige French lace. Her cloak, in cape effect, was of crepe of the same tone, finished with a large fox collar. Her corsage was of golden yellow roses. Lady Trustram Eve wore a black costume, with smart hat to match, and carried a bouquet of Richmond roses. The bridegroom is a nephew of Professor A. S. Eve, of McGill University.

St. George's Anglican Church, Jackson's Point, was the scene on Saturday, August 20th, of a pretty summer wedding when Miss Florence Mary Jones, younger daughter of Mrs. Charlotte Jones, Cardiff, South Wales, was united in marriage to Major Harry Laxton Rathwell-Jackson, B.E.A., T.D., M.L., M.C.H.E., F.Z.S., Rev. J. P. Tupper, rector of St. George's performed the ceremony. A corps of Girl Guides from Sutton formed a guard of honor. The bride, who was given away by her uncle, Mr. Allan E. Renfrew, wore a white crepe robe gown with brilliant ornaments, and close-fitting white hat. She carried a lace handkerchief which had belonged to her great-grandmother. Her shower bouquet was of Sweetheart roses, delphinium and baby's breath. Her bridesmaid, Miss Edith Renfrew, looked very smart in orchid crepe de Chine with felt hat to match, and carried a sheaf of garden flowers. Mr. P. Ramsey, of Hamilton, attended the bridegroom. The wedding reception was held at Llandaff Cottage, the beautiful summer home of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Renfrew, who received with the bride and bridegroom. Mrs. Renfrew wearing black and white and carrying an old-fashioned nosegay. The bride travelled in a cream silk dress and cloth coat, with powder blue hat. After spending a week visiting in Belleville, Ottawa and Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Rathwell-Jackson sailed in the S.S. *Alberic* on August 27th. From Liverpool they will motor through England and Wales, and will reside at Hazelmount, Broughton-in-Furness, Cumberland.

Mrs. Philip North Moore, of St. Louis, Mo., was guest of honor on a recent Thursday afternoon at a delightful tea given at the Royal Canadian Yacht Club by the Toronto Local Council of Women. The president, Mrs. James P. McGregor, expressed the pleasure of the Council in having such a distinguished member of the International Council of Women as their guest. Mrs. Moore, who for ten years was president of the United States National Council of Women, in replying, outlined the work which is being done by the Women's Council in her own country. She was charmed to be in Toronto and to meet such a representative assemblage of the Local Council members,

she said. The guests included, Mrs. W. J. Wilkinson, Mrs. A. M. Huestis, Mrs. J. P. Hynes, Mrs. W. J. Bohannon, Mrs. Horace Parsons, Mrs. J. Wesley Bundy, Mrs. George Bridgen, Miss McEneaney, Mrs. Grant (Winnipeg), Mrs. R. G. Smythe, Mrs. C. A. Northover, Mrs. James H. Spence, Mrs. E. T. Reburn, Mrs. J. N. Wood, Mrs. W. R. Jackson, Mrs. J. Howard Stowe, Mrs. Harry Reynolds, Mrs. Charles Ambler.

Major-General E. J. Ashton, Mrs. Ashton and their family are returning to Ottawa early in the month from Shirley's Bay.

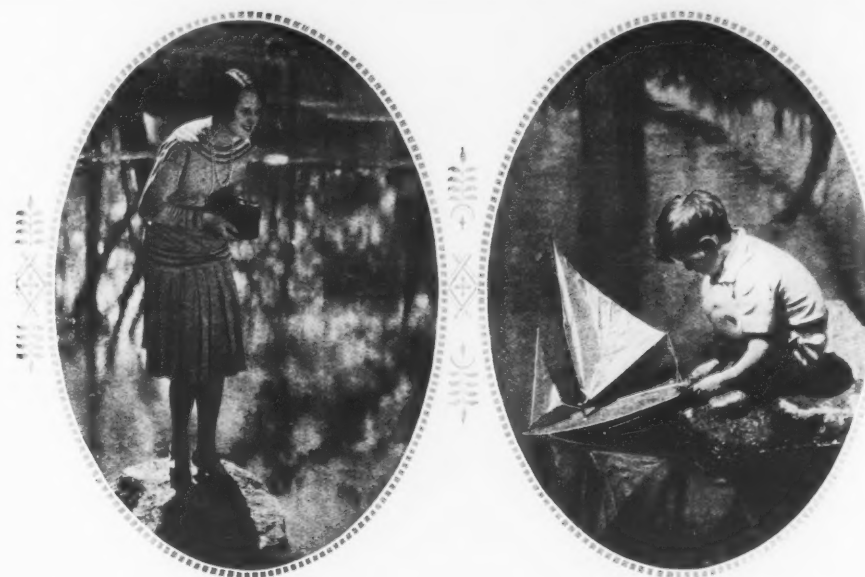
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For the day of Home Movies is here. Now, thanks to years of research and experiment in the laboratories of the Kodak Company, you can make real movies of your children, your friends, or the places you go, with the complete assurance of professional results.

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Ciné-Kodak embodies the Kodak Company's forty years' experience in devising easy picture-making methods for the amateur. Unbiased by the pre-

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To supplement your movie program, Kodak Cinegraphs, 100-foot reels covering a variety of subjects, are available at your dealer's. Price \$7.50 per reel. You may also rent full length films of famous stars from the nearest Kodascope library.

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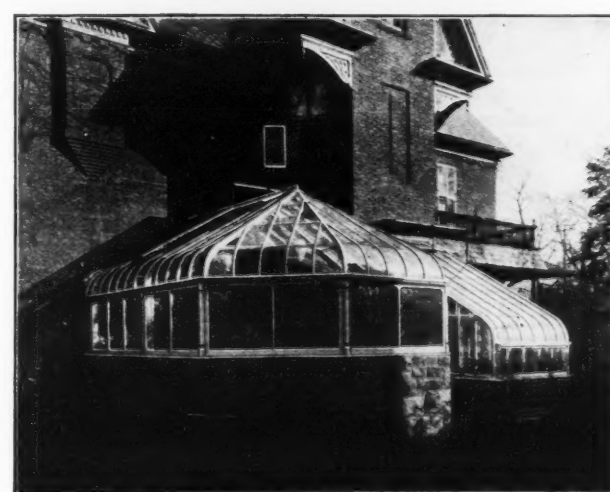


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—"That Schoolgirl Complexion"

THE rule in skin care, under modern teachings, is the same in infancy as maturity—correct skin cleansing regularly with mild and gentle soap.

Priceless complexions are thus cultivated from the earliest days of childhood; natural loveliness invited and protected with nature's own purest way.

The only secret is to know what kind of soap to use. A true complexion soap must be chosen. Others often are too harsh.

Thus soothing Palmolive—a soap made for one purpose only, to be used freely and lavishly on the skin—is the ONE soap purchased for toilet use in thousands of homes where correct skin care is an object.

The baby's bath—how to give it

A soft wash-cloth, a soft towel, baby's little tub filled with warm water. The sweet, soft Palmolive lather liberally applied. Then, thorough rinsing, thorough drying, talcum as usual.

The tender skin soothed and beautified—protected against any possible irritation and—that radiant schoolgirl complexion when she grows up—will be the reward.

Do not use ordinary soaps in the treatment given above. Do not think any green soap, or one represented as of palm and olive oils, is the same as Palmolive.

And it costs but 10c the cake!—so little that millions let it do for their babies what it does for their faces. Obtain a cake today. Then note what an amazing difference one week makes.

Soap from trees!

The only oils in Palmolive soap are the soothing beauty oils from the olive tree, the African palm, and the coconut palm—and no other fats whatsoever. That is why Palmolive is the natural color that it is—for palm and olive oils, nothing else, give Palmolive its natural green color.

Its only secret is its exclusive blend—and that is one of the world's priceless beauty secrets.

Palmolive Soap is untouched by human hands until you break the wrapper—it is never sold unwrapped.

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"With Blue-jay so handy to get, keeping a corn is keeping unnecessary trouble."

For 27 years Blue-jay has been favored by famous feet as the safe and gentle way to end a corn. And now for 1927 Blue-jay offers several new refinements... at no increase in price... A creamy-white pad instead of a blue one. A more flexible disc for the hard-to-get-at corn. And a sprightly new package... At all drug stores. For calluses and bunions use Blue-jay Bunion and Callus Plasters.

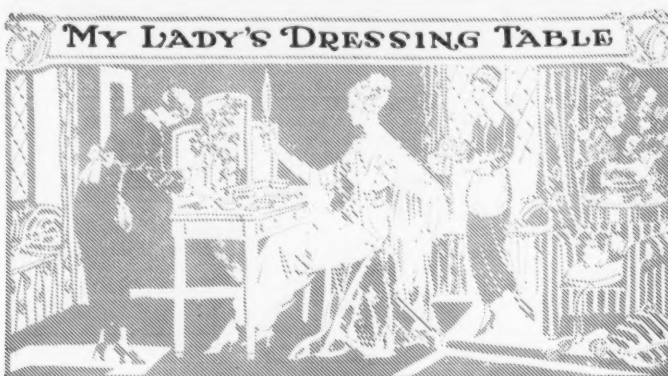
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Its purity, smoothness and fragrance, combined with antiseptic and prophylactic properties, which help to overcome disagreeable odours, make it an essential toilet requisite.

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MY LADY'S DRESSING TABLE

A FRIEND of mine was showing me a quaint old turquoise ring she had recently acquired, when I noticed that she was wearing a pretty pair of turquoise ear-rings.

"Do you always wear turquoises?" I asked, with the ease of long acquaintance.

"Ever since I was a child. When I was twelve years old my mother gave me a little forget-me-not turquoise ring on which I had set my heart. Ever since, members of the family and intimate friends have been giving me presents of turquoise until

hard to say. But it is a fact that rubies, emeralds, sapphires and topaz have been shown in increasing numbers for the past few weeks. Particularly are rubies and emeralds on the increase in the jewellers' windows, while the designs for diamonds and brilliants show more mass, making for greater glitter and display.

There is no indication that smart women are to load themselves down with jewellery. A few good pieces are still the choice of well-dressed women. But those few pieces are more richly jewelled and their effect is far more dazzling than it has been. Bracelets, particularly, continue to take on width and richness. Brooches are often large enough to be utilized as girdle fastenings, particularly done in diamonds and platinum.

The color note, which gives richness to dresses of gold and silver lace and gold and silver brocade velvet for evening, is often sounded in jewelled slipper heels. With black, and also with white, up-to-the-minute Parisians are wearing slippers of emerald green or ruby red satin. A white satin toe with a jewelled ruby heel and back is one version. Another is an emerald green toe and diamante heel, or a ruby red toe and green heel set with brilliants. These jewelled heels are one of the prettiest phases of the present mode. The shoes are matched with jewelled handbags of marvellous beauty. Parisians seem to have just discovered, thanks to such designers as Andre Perugia, the possibilities of their feet, as decorations.

The jewel note is sounded also by milliners. The small brimless hat, with alluring nose veil, lends itself ideally to the jewelled pin. This takes several forms. A new one, and a favorite, is a jewelled star, an inch across, fastened to a short tab of fringed ribbon.

Correspondence

Monica. As to your lack of color, it may arise from various causes. There is, of course, the unvarying subject of diet. Do you eat rich pastry or many sweets? Most of us do, you know, in these days of many teas. Those dear little cakes with icing on them, those alluring candies in tiny silver dishes are so very attractive that we have devoured several of them before we know where we are. Generally speaking, an over-consumption of sweets means a pale countenance. If you will have rosy cheeks you must eat freely of vegetables (carrots, they say, are especially good) and be sure to include fruit. Oranges, lemons and pineapple are good friends, and grape juice is to be recommended. After all this care, it would be well to have a dainty box of rouge and apply a mere touch.

Elizabeth. Of course you don't like white hair. Neither do I—but I don't see any help for it. The only consolation about grey or white hair is that you can wear certain colors with it that you never could wear with your brown locks. I know a woman who longed to wear delphinium blue, and, for some reason, could not accomplish it. Her hair turned white, and now she can wear the delphinium blue gown to her heart's content. I am sending you the name of a restorer which others have found of benefit. You must remember that in most cases this application must be repeated and that it is not an inexpensive operation. You must make a decision for yourself in this matter, exercise a good deal of patience. May your greying locks soon be restored to a chestnut brown.

Mary Louise. The face can be cleaned with a cleansing cream. Personally I prefer soap. I have a weakness for all kinds:—pink, green and tan in all perfumes. The pink is a June geranium, the green is a masterpiece that comes from Mussolini's own city—Milan, while the tan is a French cake, fragrant with carnation. However, the cleansing cream is excellent, and, if you follow it with an application of skin tonic, you will have a delightful sensation of refreshing vigor. It is wonderful what students of skin conditions are accomplishing nowadays. They are actually fooling Father Time and making the complexion of the grandmother blossom like the rose.

Valerie

Dressing Table Coupon

Readers who wish to avail themselves of the advice of this department should enclose this coupon with their letters—also a stamped and addressed envelope. Write on one side of the paper and limit enquiries to two in number.

Sports Clothes and Middle Age

A MIDDLE-AGED woman said the other day, "There's a joy for the modern girl which I never knew—the pleasure in sports clothes. I remember playing tennis in skirts that flapped about my heels—and, as for badminton, that was unknown. Just look at the delightful sports suits the girls are wearing—and such lovely colors, too."

Most of us had a winter coat and a summer coat—and perhaps an extra wrap for dances. We never imagined anything so soft in texture and varied in color as the knitted wear suits of today. Here comes Ethel, a blonde who has the bluest of eyes and hair of wavy gold. She is one of the daintiest creatures imaginable as she comes along in a pale blue suit with white felt hat handed in pale blue. Did we dream that woollen wear could look so cool and restful? Then here is Dorothy, with a suit of heather mixture, hose and shoes of tan leather and a hat of tan felt. Dorothy suggests moors and yachts and a long walk up the hill. There is no nonsense about heather mixture. Then the queen of them all arrives and Lilian, in a white woollen suit, with silver threads shining here and there, is a sight to delight the eye. The white suit is the prettiest of all. Suppose it should soil easily? Are not the cleaners strong in the land, ready and willing to make everything "as good as new?"

It little avails if the sports clothes be bright and attractive, if we have allowed the skin to become dark and coarse. The summer girl may acquire a delicate tan, but if the skin becomes vulgarly brown the last state of that girl is not to be desired. The suit of pale yellow or of soft rose does not look well with a "wild west" complexion. So, let us seek the cream of almonds and the milk of roses in search of repairs.

Sea-lions, which are of no commercial value, are to be reduced by machine-gun fire from a Canadian Government steamer.

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A good cry may relieve your emotions, but it's hard on the appearance of your Eyes. Use Murine liberally after crying to overcome the red, puffy, unsightly condition that follows. Murine contains no belladonna or other harmful ingredients, thus you may use it freely. At all drug stores.

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Face powders are passé. At the slightest excuse they streak, blotch and look spotty. Try the "24 hour complexion." It gives your skin a touch of bewitching, seductive beauty that remains throughout the day, as fresh and fascinating as when first applied. One day's use will show you how superior it is to face powders.

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Has a summer of neglect left your skin coarse, your contour relaxed?

ELIZABETH ARDEN suggests that you begin at once to soothe, nourish and firm the abused tissues of your beauty. A little Self Treatment each morning and night will soon restore the clarity and tone of your skin, and revive the elastic firmness of your facial contour. Elizabeth Arden's scientific Treatment is based on three fundamental steps, Cleansing, Toning and Nourishing. Follow this same method at home, using Venetian Cleansing Cream, Ardena Skin Tonic and Orange Skin Food to fill every important need of the skin.

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McDonald's "Ten Dollar" Iris Collection—Ambassador, Irisine, velvet-purple; Bal-Lady Charles Allen, magnificent blue; Lent A. Williams, royal purple; Magnifica, reddish violet; Queen Catherine, pale lavender self; Souv. de Marie, Gaudichau, deep purple; Susan Ellis, rose pink. 9 outstanding Irises, value \$14.15 for \$10.00 net, postpaid.

Order without delay for fall planting and be sure to ask for copy of the Annual, which also lists Peonies, (250 varieties), Hardy Perennials, Decorative Shrubs and Vines shipped direct from Maplewood Nurseries.

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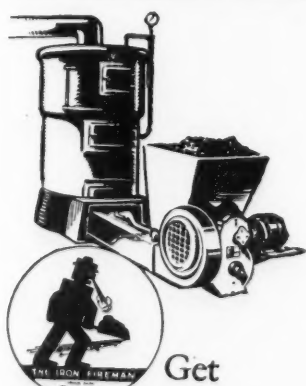
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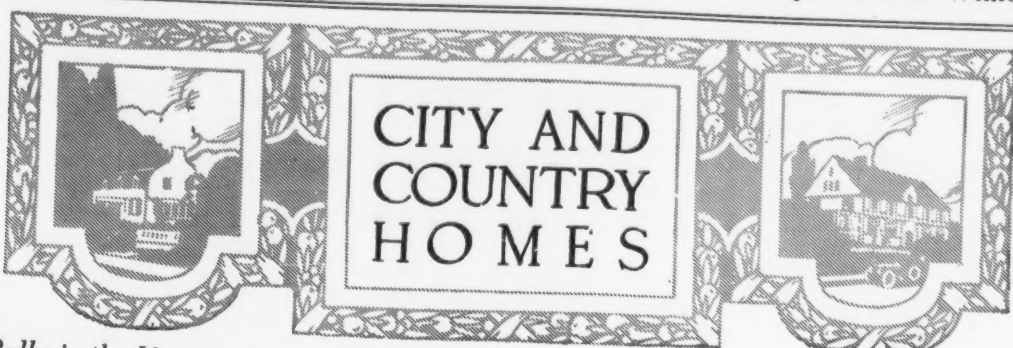


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Bulbs in the House

IT IS great fun experimenting with various bulbs in the living-room, but the truth is that the kinds which are really satisfactory under these conditions are limited. Hyacinths of various kinds are the mainstay of living-room cultivation. Romans will start the ball, almost as early as you like, closely followed by prepared hyacinths, those that are artificially ripened, cynthellas, and finally the large flowered. Crocuses do well, and so do some of the narcissi, particularly the dwarf varieties. Scillas are quite satisfactory; grape hya-

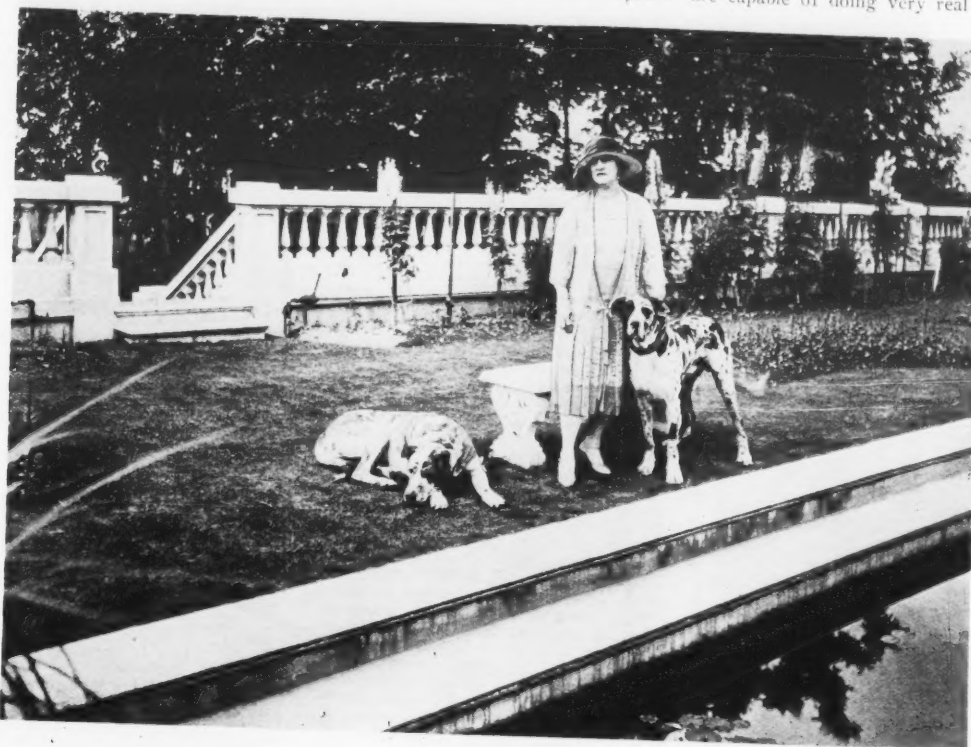
flowered hyacinths; in fact, it is rather a mistake, for their growth is no faster and the longer the bulbs remain in the pots the more chance there is of the compost becoming a little sour. Hyacinths of all kinds are best planted with a quarter of the bulb showing on the surface, narcissi and Iris reticulata should be just covered, and crocuses and scillas should be planted about an inch below the surface. None of these bulbs object to close planting, but muscari do; there should not be more than six in a 5-in. pot.

Most growers of bulbs in the dwelling-house find that the sojourn

plan to grow your bulbs on in boxes and then transplant them into bowls and pots, so that you may be certain of them flowering at the same time by choosing those that have made an equal growth.

Eliminating the Ant

IN MANY sections the present season is witnessing an unusual prevalence of ants, and heartfelt are the complainings thereat. Not only are the invaders a constant annoyance indoors as well as in the garden, but when of the large black variety they are capable of doing very real damage by boring into the wood of house



IN HER GARDEN
Mrs. A. D. McRae, wife of General McRae, of Vancouver, with her two Great Danes in the beautiful garden at Hycroft.

cinths are fairly difficult; Iris reticulata is quite excellent and should be far more often grown in an ordinary living-room; while tulips are impossible—they require bottom heat, which is out of the question in the dwelling-house.

Drainage is not necessary, provided that the compost is sufficiently porous and the watering is not overdone. In towns it is always preferable to buy the compost already mixed, such as is sold by any good bulb merchant. But almost any soil will do so long as it is porous. It must be remembered that the purpose of the soil in forced bulbs is not so much to supply food for the plant as to provide a rooting medium and one which will retain moisture. In pots that have no drainage it is always a good plan to place a few lumps of charcoal at the bottom; this will absorb the surplus moisture and keep the soil sweet and fresh. All bulbs loathe sour soil. Moss is not at all a bad medium, but for excellence of bloom in hyacinths nothing can beat the old-fashioned glass bulb glasses where the roots push down into the bottom half, which is kept filled with water.

The time of planting largely depends on when you want the blooms. Roman and prepared hyacinths may be planted in the latter half of August to flower about Christmas and early January, and successions can be planted a month apart until the end of October. Iris reticulata may also be planted early, but I find that early planting makes little difference to the ordinary large-

of the pots in a dark, cool cellar helps the formation of roots, and this should be done wherever possible. If the compost is thoroughly moistened, without excess moisture collecting at the bottom of the pot, and the cellar is cool, the bulbs may be planted and left to their own devices for three weeks or a month without further attention. After that they should be far enough advanced to bring the pots into half light until the shoots are quite green, when they can stand the full light. A certain amount of winter sunshine will do them good so long as the flower spikes are well above the soil. A well known bulb expert advises that all hyacinths should be kept in the dark until the flower-bud is seen.

The following gives a few suggestions for bulbs that are particularly good for dwelling-house culture: Hyacinths, Roman—prepared of various kinds; cynthellas of various colors; large-flowered—Arentine Ardenise (by far the best and purest white), Lady Derby (a good rose), and Serle Brillante (a fine-flowered blue); Narcissus minimus and the hooped petticoat, Narcissus Barrii Conspicuous, and daffodils Golden Spur and princeps; Scilla sibirica, Iris reticulata and purple crocus—for some reason these do better in houses than the yellow kinds. If you have the room and the inclination, there are many other bulbs that are worth experimenting with, but beware of all tulips unless you have a greenhouse. If you have such a house or have unlimited space, it is not a bad

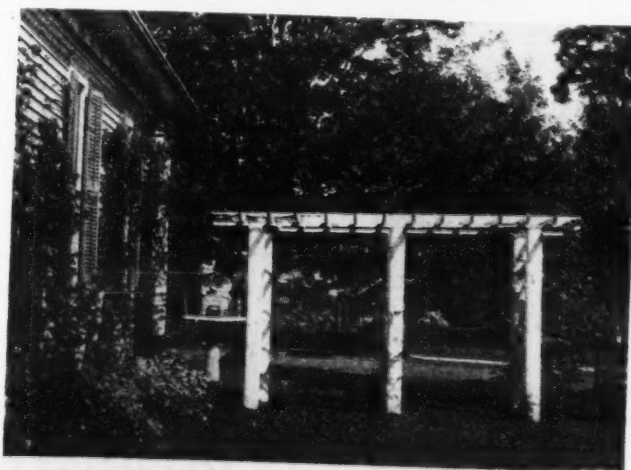
age by boring into the wood of house sills and frames where, once established, they are exceedingly difficult to eradicate.

There are available two chemicals which can be used effectively in the war on ants if the enemies' strongholds can be located. The druggist knows them as carbon bisulphide and calcium cyanide, both of them poisonous and therefore to be used only with proper precautions. Small quantities of them introduced into the entrances of the ants' burrows, or in holes made in the ground with a stick where it is a case of dealing with a real ant-hill, will do the work. The deadly gases which form when these chemicals are exposed to the air will work downward and destroy the insects. After filling the holes with either of these poisons they should be covered with bits of turf to prevent the escape of the gas.

Q.—When I let the contract for my house, what parts of the work shall I handle myself as separate contracts?

A.—We advise you to let separate contracts for heating, plumbing and electric wiring. These items are sometimes let to the general contractor, thus making him responsible for the entire house.

Cold cash makes an excellent hot-weather comfort.



IN THE GARDEN OF A. E. RAYNES, TILLSONBURG, ONT.
If we could only reproduce in color the beautiful roses at the side of the house and climbing over the pergola! The photograph gives but a faint impression of the glorious mass of red flowers and the glimpse of the Wisteria hanging over the projecting corner of the building. The white pillars are of cement, a mould of tin being used in two sections wired together and the cement and gravel poured in.



IN THE GARDEN OF A. E. RAYNES
This quaint figure piping to the water lilies is made of cement and gravel, and was fashioned with a common table knife.

CHASE & SANBORN'S CHOICE JAPAN TEAS

SEAL BRAND—Produces a pure, delicately flavoured tea of unusual brightness and strength that will appeal to all lovers of uncolored Green Tea.

INDIAN CHIEF—A medium priced tea of exceptional flavour and strength.

In Half and One Pound Air-tight Packages.



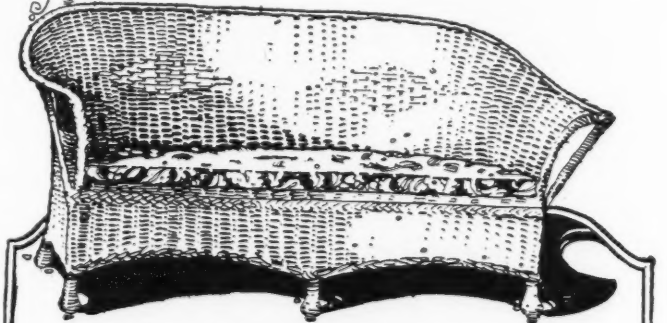
COLOR—Plus Quality and Easy Comfort

COLOR is one of the leading features of furniture this year, but be careful! Don't buy reed and fibre furniture on the color alone.

Watson's Reed and Fibre Furniture is made up in over fifteen different color combinations, enough to satisfy the most exacting demand.

But, don't overlook the quality factor. Your reed furniture must be well built—with no Chinese reed worked into it. It must be built to last. It must have quality of design as well as workmanship.

Watson's Reed Furniture is identified by the metal label fastened on the back of each piece. If you buy this furniture, you will buy everything the heart would most desire in color scheme, design and quality construction. Accept no substitutes.



The J. B. Watson Furniture Co., Limited,
Kincardine, Ontario, Canada.



Hot weather demands this precaution

NATURALLY in summer, many household tasks are done less often. But nobody neglects keeping the closet bowl spotlessly white and pure.

Sprinkle Sani-Flush into the bowl, follow directions on the can, then flush. Every stain, mark and incrustation is gone. The hidden, unhealthy trap is purified and every foul odor is banished. Harmless to plumbing connections. The bowl is gleaming white and very clean!

Use Sani-Flush more freely in summer.

Buy Sani-Flush in new punch-top can at your grocery, drug or hardware store; or send 35c for full-sized can.

Sani-Flush
Cleans Closet Bowls Without Scouring

HAROLD F. RITCHIE & CO., LTD.
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A TOWN RESIDENCE
with all the comforts and
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Whether your stay is
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will enjoy the freedom of the
luxurious reception rooms and
lounge, the delightful restaurant
facilities and the atmosphere of
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Supplement the toothbrush.
Get at hidden germs. As a
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few drops of Absorbine, Jr. in
water is delightfully refreshing
and an efficacious antiseptic.
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THE ANTISEPTIC LINIMENT

Announcements
BIRTHS - ENGAGEMENTS
MARRIAGES - DEATHS
\$1.00 PER INSERTION
All Notices must bear the Name and Address
of the Sender

ENGAGEMENTS
Mr. and Mrs. George Kirk, of Wood-
stock, Ontario, announce the engagement
of their daughter, Helen Talbot, to Mr.
Carmen Hubert Thornton, son of Mr. and
Mrs. E. C. Thornton, of Woodstock, the
marriage to take place in September.

Mrs. George H. Brooke, of Brockville,
announces the engagement of her
daughter, Betty Easton Fulford, to
George Wm. Hyslop, son of Mrs. Hyslop
and the late Wm. Hyslop, of Toronto.
Wedding to take place the end of Sep-
tember.

Mr. and Mrs. Manly B. Morden, of
Hamilton, Ontario, announce the engage-
ment of their daughter, Dorothy Enfield,
to Captain William Eric Griffin, M.C., son
of the late Dr. H. S. Griffin and Mrs.
Griffin, of Hamilton. The marriage to
take place in September.

MARRIED
FLOWER-JANESON: On Wednesday,
August 30th, at St. John's Anglican
Church, Port Arthur, Ont., by Rev. C. G.
Eakins, M.A., of Kingston, assisted by
Rev. P. Steed, B.A., of Welland, daughter
of the late Rev. Wm. S. Janeson, M.A.,
and Mrs. Janeson to Mr. John Flower,
B.A., of Welland, Ont.

EMMERSON-LEITCH: On Monday,
August 15th, at St. John's Anglican
Church, Port Arthur, Ont., by Rev. C. G.
Eakins, M.A., of Kingston, assisted by
Rev. P. Steed, B.A., of Welland, daughter
of Mr. and Mrs. Peter A.
Leitch, to Burton Wells Emerson, son
of Mr. James T. Emerson, Port Arthur,
Ont.



In honor of His Royal Highness the
Prince of Wales and His Royal High-
ness Prince George, the Lieutenant-
Governor of British Columbia and his
niece, Miss Helen Mackenzie, who was
in green georgette with gold, enter-
tained at a small private dinner party
at Government House, Victoria, on
Saturday night, August 20. There were
fourteen guests. In addition to the
Royal guests those present were
General Trotter, Major Piers Leigh,
Hon. A. F. Lascelles, Mr. Hobart
Molson, Lieut-Colonel G. S. Cattle, of
Montreal, General Panet, Miss Helen
Fordham Johnson, of Vancouver; Miss
Kathleen Ross, Miss Inez Ker, Miss
Anna McBride, Miss Lucy Brydon and
Miss Freda Warter. After dinner the

Sir Henry and Lady Cowan and Miss
Jean Cowan, London, England, who are
taking a trip of several months, were
for some days at the Empress Hotel,
Victoria, B.C., before sailing for Aus-
tralia and New Zealand. Lady Cowan
is chairman of a special film committee
in England, which has as its aim and
object the encouragement and support
of British Empire Films. In visiting
the Dominions, Lady Cowan is devel-
oping an interest in this work, through
her appeal to the patriotic organiza-
tions to form themselves into com-
mittees to co-operate with the parent
society in Great Britain.

Mrs. Stewart Houston and Miss
Houston, who have been abroad for

of England, and Canada was repre-
sented from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
Receiving these distinguished guests
were the Hon. Wallace Nesbitt and
Mrs. Nesbitt, Sir William Mulock and
his sister, Mrs. G. W. Monk, the latter
in a becoming toilette in black with
touch of violet on the bodice. Mrs.
Wallace Nesbitt was handsome in a
Paris gown of rose and orchid colored
flowers on black chiffon with black
lace, and smartly becoming black hat.
The guests, who strolled in animated
groups about the lawns and had tea
served from a large marquee, included,
the Right Hon. Lord Hewart of Bury,
Lord Chief Justice of England, Lady
Hewart and the Hon. Katherine Hew-
art, Sir Henry Alcazar, of Trinidad,
Hon. Maurice Bokanowski, of Paris,
France, Sir Thomas Willes Chitty, Bt.,
K.C., London, England, and Lady
Chitty, Mr. Villeneuve Smith, of
Adelaide, Australia, Hon. Silas H.
Strawn, Chicago, Dr. R. Masujima,
Tokio, Rt. Hon. Chief Justice F. A.
Anglin, Mrs. Anglin, Ottawa, Sir
Douglas and Lady Hazen, St. John,
N.B., Mr. and Mrs. W. Herbert
Cawthra, Toronto, Hon. Mr. Justice
Mellish and Mrs. Mellish, Halifax, N.S.,
Judge A. Gray Farrel and Mrs. Farrel,
Regina, Mrs. H. J. Fisk, Mr. George
Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. Auguste
Lemieux, Ottawa, Judge and Mrs.
Hardy, Brantford, Mr. and Mrs. J. D.
Falconbridge, Toronto, Rt. Hon. Mac-
kenzie King, Hon. Howard Ferguson,
Mrs. Ferguson, Sir Henry and Lady
Pellatt, the Attorney-General of Sask-
atchewan and Mrs. Cross, Colonel
Hunter Ogilvie, Mr. and Mrs. R. Y.
Eaton, Lady Falconbridge, Lieut-Col.
John Bruce, Mrs. Bruce, Lady Moss,
Miss Moss, Mr. Isaac Pitblado, K.C.,
Winnipeg, Mrs. Pitblado, Sir William
and Lady Hewart, Hon. Hugh Guthrie,
Mrs. Guthrie, Sir Thomas and Lady
White, Hon. Mr. Justice Latchford,
Mrs. Latchford, Mr. Wallace Rankine
Nesbitt, Mr. Justice Riddell, Mrs.
Riddell, Mr. Justice Logie, Mrs. Logie,
Dean and Mrs. Playfair McMurich,
Mr. and Mrs. Wylie Grier, Hon. Leon-
ard Tilley and Mrs. L. D. P. Tilley, of
St. John, N.B., Major and Mrs. Armour,
Major and Mrs. Vaughan Maclean
Howard, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce,
Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Riley, Winnipeg,
Hon. N. W. and Mrs. Rowell, Miss
Mary Rowell, Miss Grace Hunter, Mr.
and Mrs. J. R. Marshall, Hamilton,
Hon. Mr. Justice W. A. McDonald,
Judge Pope, Mrs. Pope, Melford, Mr.
Maurice Tetreau, K.C., and Mrs.
Tetreau, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, K.C.,
Miss Margaret Griffin, Mr. and Mrs.
Alfred Seward, Quebec, Mr. and Mrs.
W. A. Gilchrist, Saskatoon, Mr. and
Mrs. A. F. Campbell, Truro, N.S., Mr.
and Mrs. J. A. Cross, Regina, Mrs.
Goodwin Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A.
McLeod, General John Gunn, Mr. Alfred
Beardmore, Mrs. H. C. Strange, Mr. and
Mrs. J. J. Winslow, Fredericton, N.B.,
Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Cameron, Miss
Graham, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. L. Starr,
Mrs. Duncan J. Macdonald, Mr. and
Mrs. Hector Charlesworth, Mr. and
Mrs. D. T. Symonds, Mr. and Mrs. A.
W. Austin, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Barlow,
Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Newell, Miss Newell,
Edmonton, Mr. and Mrs. P. Kerwin,
Guelph, Mr. and Mrs. Angus Heighing-
ton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McWhinney,
Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Young, Picton, Mr.
and Mrs. F. S. Kerr, Peterborough, Mr.
and Mrs. S. A. M. Skinner, St. John,
N.B., Mr. and Mrs. Fred. W. Harecourt,
Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Featherstonhaugh,
Hon. Charles McCrea, Mrs. McCrea,
Mr. and Mrs. McGregor Young, Dr.
Fletcher McPhedran, Dr. and Mrs. H.
B. Anderson, Principal and Mrs. W. A.
Grant, Judge and Mrs. Scott, Perth,
Mr. and Mrs. Norman Somerville, Miss
Somerville, Mrs. W. S. Ormiston,
Uxbridge.

Mrs. D. L. McCarthy, of Toronto, and
Miss Anna McCarthy are spending
some weeks in England.



MISS ELEANOR McMURRAY
A popular member of Winnipeg's social set.

entire party proceeded to two balls held
in honor of the Royal visitors. First
that at the Empress Hotel, given by
the Britannia Post Canadian Legion of
the British Empire Service League, and
afterwards to the Armories, where the
16th Canadian Scottish Sergeants'
Mess were hosts.

Lady Iris Capell was the guest of the
Governor-General and Viscountess
Willington at Ottawa, over the week-
end. She was again the guest of Dr.
and Mrs. E. A. Hardy in Toronto before
leaving for Long Island for the polo
match between the United States team
and British team, Lady Capell is the
sister of the Earl of Essex.

Miss Marie Macdonald and her
sister, Nancy, are again in Toronto
from the Adirondacks.

The first meet of the hounds at
Eglinton was held Saturday morning of
last week at 6.30 a.m. There was a
very goodly number of members
present. They included, among M.F.H.,
Geo. D. Leacock, Lavender; Colonel S.
Smith, Colonel V. Sifton, A. E. Brodie,
C. W. Wilson, Miss B. M. Wilson, Miss
E. Meyers, B. Robinson, Mrs. M. A.
Rawlinson, Miss P. Rawlinson, F. Mc-
Laughlin, W. E. Ireland; Mrs. N.
Howden; A. Attewell, Miss D. Kitto, D.
Paton, K. Balfour, Master D. Hunter,
Master E. Bayly, S. P. Jarvis, Hunts-
man, P. English, Whip, S. Crombie.

Mr. George Howland, with his daugh-
ters, Betty and Cecily, returned to
Toronto last week-end.

The marriage of Miss Margaret
Caroline Johnston, niece of Dr. and
Mrs. Samuel Johnston, to Mr. Harold
Swabey, son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles
Swabey, of Toronto, takes place at the
Church of the Redeemer at 2.30 on
September 17.

Miss Agnes Cotter, of Montreal, is
a visitor in Toronto, guest of Mrs.
Edward Sullivan, of Sussex Court.

Lady Pellatt, of Toronto, entertained
at luncheon on Wednesday of this
week for Lady Willes Chitty, of
London, England.

Mrs. Percy Law, of Port Henry, New
York, is in Toronto, guest of her
parents, Colonel and Mrs. Bisce.

Prior to the ball at Government
House, Victoria, which was given in
honor of Their Royal Highnesses, the
Prince of Wales and Prince George,
Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Coleman, of Mont-
real, entertained at dinner at the
Empress Hotel, when their guests
included, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Thomas,
Mr. and Mrs. Brydone-Jack, (Van-
couver), Mrs. N. K. Parker (New
York), Mrs. C. F. Armstrong, Mrs.
Driscoll and Mrs. J. H. King.

Mrs. Arthur Murray, who is in
Toronto from St. Catharines and who
has been the guest of Mrs. Lonsdale
Capreol for a few days, has also been
visiting Mrs. Reginald Capreol, and will
sail in three weeks with her daughter,
Miss Elizabeth Murray, for Italy.



MRS. BRUCE ROSS
Formerly Miss Nancy Reid of Toronto, whose marriage took place this
summer.
—Photo by Ashley and Crispin

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SWEET MIXED
Pickles
"The Pick
of Pickles"

Sweet Gherkins
Sweet Onions
Sweet Picca

Bring the Skill of
Old World Chefs to
Your Dinner Table

OVER two centuries of experience, gained
in satisfying the world's taste in pickles,
give to these famous C & B specialties, the
distinctive flavour and unequalled quality only
found in pickles of such rich ancestry. Econo-
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SOLD IN THE LEADING SHOPS FROM COAST TO COAST
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**For the High School Girl
or College Miss**

We show this week a
shoe that combines the
smart and practical, sim-
plifying in no small de-
gree the selection of
School Footwear at a
moderate price.

Your choice of
Patent Leather, reptile trim.
Tan Calf, reptile trim.
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Our Hosiery Department is showing
the new shades in Silk Hosiery.

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IRISH HOUSEHOLD LINENS. Hard Wearing Bleached
Linen Huckaback Towelling, width 24 ins., at .31
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Bleached Hard Wearing Pillow or Apron Linen, special
value, width 45 ins., .60 per yard; 48 ins., per yard .57

Brown Linen Topped Bath Towels, good friction towel
for bathers, 22 x 42 inches. Each .79

IRISH LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. Ladies' \$1.16
Gentlemen's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, from per doz. \$2

IRISH TABLE LINEN. From the least expen-
sive to the finest. Table Cloths, 2 x 2 yds. Each
Napkins to match, 22 x 22 inches. Per dozen \$2.80

ROBINSON & CLEAVER
Irish Linen Manufacturers
BELFAST The Home of Irish Linen
NORTHERN IRELAND.



His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. William D. Ross entertained at a delightful ten on Monday afternoon of this week, August 29th, at Government House, Rosedale, Toronto, for the visiting English public school boys at present on tour in Canada.

The Rt. Hon. Viscount St. Vincent and his son, Captain the Hon. J. C. C. Jervis, M.C., are at Guide Island, Lake Rosseau, guests of Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence Whittemore, of New York. Mrs. Whittemore is the daughter of Viscount St. Vincent.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Griffith, of Vancouver, were among the guests at the ball recently given at Government

The following ladies were invited by Mrs. William D. Ross to dine at Government House on Wednesday, to meet Lady Hewart, wife of the Right Hon. Lord Hewart, Chief Justice of England, the Hon. Katharine Hewart, daughter of the Chief Justice of England, Mrs. G. Howard Ferguson, Mrs. W. N. Tilley, Mrs. N. W. Rowell, Lady Pellatt, Mrs. G. W. Monk, Mrs. McGregor Young, Mrs. W. H. Price, Lady Willes Chitty, England, Mrs. R. Michael Willes Chitty, Toronto, Mrs. Villeneuve Smith, Australia, Miss Mary Rowell.

Brig.-General and Mrs. J. W. Stewart and Miss Margaret Stewart entertained at a dinner at their residence, "Ardvar," Vancouver, prior to the Seaforth



MISS MARION HARRIS
Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Harris, and cousin of Mrs. Massey Gooden, Mrs. Reginald Tupper and Mrs. Colin Graham, all of Vancouver. Miss Harris returned on August 11 to her home in Vancouver after a three years' absence abroad, where she attended schools in England and France. Miss Harris was introduced to society at the ball given in Vancouver for the Prince of Wales and Prince George.

House, Victoria, for Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince George.

The following gentlemen were invited by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to meet the Rt. Hon. Lord Hewart, Chief Justice of England, at luncheon on Tuesday of last week, Sir William Mulock, Hon. G. H. Ferguson, Colonel the Hon. W. H. Price, Mr. Justice Wright, Mr. Justice Kelly, Mr. W. N. Tilley, the Hon. N. W. Rowell, Sir Joseph Flavelle, Mr. E. R. Wood, Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, Mr. J. D. Falconbridge, Rt. Hon. F. A. Anglin, Sir Thomas Willes Chitty, Hon. R. B. Bennett, Mr. Eugene Lafleur, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Mr. Justice Orde, Sir James Aikins, Mr. Justice Magee, Mr. Justice Masten, Mr. Justice Hodgins, Chief Justice Martin, Mr. Silas H. Strawn, Mr. Villeneuve Smith, Dr. R. Masuluma, Sir Henry Alcazar, Mr. Lepaulle, Hon. W. J. Major, Hon. J. F. Lynburn, Mr. E. H. Coleman, Mr. Justice Grant, Mr. Justice Fisher, Mr. Isaac Pitblado, Winnipeg, Hon. J. C. Elliott, Hon. Mr. Justice Duff, Mr. MacGregor Young.

Miss Kathleen Burrows, daughter of the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, who has spent two months abroad, arrived in Montreal on Saturday morning of last week in the S.S. *Alberte*, and spent a couple of days in the East before leaving for Winnipeg.

The marriage took place in England on August 17, at the All Saints' Church, Branksome Park, Bournemouth, of Lieut.-Colonel S. A. Heward, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Stephen Heward, of Toronto, and Helen Sarel, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bury, the Gate House, Bournemouth, West.

The marriage of Miss Kathleen Marion Van Nostrand, daughter of Lt.-Colonel and Mrs. Arthur Van Nostrand, of York Mills, Toronto, to Mr. Ralph Burton Hutchison, son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Hutchison, will take place on Wednesday, September 7, in St. John's Church, York Mills.

The following gentlemen had the honor of dining with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor at Government House, Toronto, on Friday evening.—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Hon. Charles McCrear, Hon. P. C. Larkin, Hon. J. C. MacIntyre (Dominion), Mr. Fred R. Taylor (St. John, N.B.), Mr. D. Dowrick, representative of Australia at Canadian National Exhibition; Mr. Joe Outerbridge, representative for Bermuda at Canadian National Exhibition; Capt. B. M. Bellis, Federation of British Industries, Canadian National Exhibition; Mr. W. Cradwick, ex-Commissioner for Jamaica, representative at Canadian National Exhibition; Mr. T. A. Russell, Mr. T. Bickell, Mr. R. S. H. Logan, Mr. T. Bradshaw, Mr. Gordon Philpott, Brig.-General C. H. Mitchell, Dr. George W. Badgerow, Mr. H. F. Patterson, Mr. Alfred Beardmore, Signor C. Barranco, Mr. D. C. Sinclair (New Glasgow, N.S.), Mr. D. G. Ross, Colonel Alexander Fraser, Captain E. W. Haldenby.

Highlanders' ball, when Their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and Prince George were present. The guests numbered forty. The table decorations were of pink and yellow gladioli with yellow candles. Mrs. Stewart wore a gown of white chiffon and silver, and Miss Stewart was in white chiffon with silver fringe.

Several pleasant social affairs took place on Wednesday of last week in Toronto in honor of the guests of the Canadian Bar Association. The Ladies' Reception Committee, with Mrs. G. W. Monk as president, and Mrs. W. S. Montgomery and Mrs. F. H. Barlow as secretaries, arranged for a luncheon, a sight-seeing trip around the city, and an afternoon tea at the Toronto Golf Club, in honor of the visiting ladies. With Lady Hewart and the Honorable Katharine Hewart, Lady Chitty, of London, England, Mrs. Villeneuve Smith, of Australia, and the wives and daughters of many distinguished members of the Canadian bar from coast to coast present, the different events of the day proved delightful affairs. The visiting ladies were first entertained at luncheon in the crystal ball room at the King Edward Hotel, after which a sightseeing drive around Toronto was arranged. Following this, a reception was held at the Toronto Golf Club, at which Mrs. G. W. Monk, sister of Sir William Mulock, received with Mrs. W. H. Price, wife of the Attorney-General of Ontario, Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, Mrs. James H. Spence and Mrs. H. S. White. The tea table was in charge of Mrs. J. E. Orde and Mrs. R. G. Fisher, and Mrs. W. S. Montgomery and Mrs. F. H. Barlow assisted. Mrs. G. Howard Ferguson, wife of the Premier of Ontario, and many other members of the committee attended the event.

Rt. Hon. F. A. Anglin and Mrs. Anglin, of Ottawa, and Mrs. Sherwood, their daughter, and Mr. Sherwood have been at The Alexandra, Queen's Park Avenue, Toronto, for the meeting of the Canadian Bar Association.

Mrs. J. J. Dixon, Mrs. George T. Irving and Mrs. S. Harris were hostesses on Saturday afternoon in the Women's Committee Rooms at the Exhibition, Toronto. The rooms were attractively decorated with flowers and foliage and palms. The tea table was done with phlox, pink asters and yellow daisies. Those present included, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, Mrs. W. Herbert Cawthra, Hon. P. C. Larkin, Hon. Charles McCrear, Mayor Foster, Mr. J. Dixon, Mr. George Irving, Mr. T. A. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Ratcliffe, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Freysing, Dr. George Badgerow, Mr. and Mrs. John Firstbrook, Mrs. E. F. B. Johnston, Mrs. Scandrett, Senator and Mrs. Farrell, Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Macabee, Dr. and Mrs. Sangster, Miss Ratcliffe, Mrs. Grant Needham, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Cawthra, Dr. and Mrs. E. P. Doolittle, Mr. and Mrs. McLeod, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller, Mrs. Fee Devine, Mrs. M. Kilgour, Mrs. F. G. Morley, Mr. S. Harris, Mrs. T. Cameron.

Hon. Wallace Nesbitt and Mrs. Nesbitt, of Toronto, entertained at dinner on Friday night of last week at the York Club. Their guests included the Right Hon. Lord Hewart of Bury, Chief Justice of England, Lady Hewart, Sir William Mulock, Hon. Howard Ferguson, Mrs. Ferguson, Rt. Hon. F. A. Anglin and Mrs. Anglin, Hon. Chief Justice Martin, Mr. and Mrs. Villeneuve Smith, Adelaide, Australia, Hon. W. H. and Mrs. Price, Hon. R. B. Bennett and Miss Bennett, Hon. W. H. Tilley and Mrs. Tilley.

The Canadian Bar Association held their annual dinner in the Crystal ball room of the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, on Thursday evening, August 26th. It was one of the most distinguished gatherings of members of the legal profession ever held in Canada. About thirty lady members of the Canadian Bar were present on that memorable occasion. Among them were the following:—Miss Elizabeth Newton, President of the Ontario Women's Association; Miss Grace Hunter, vice-president; Miss Frances L. Fish, L.L.B., Ph.D., of Ottawa; Miss Evelyn Harrison, London; Miss Ruby Wigle, Preston; Miss L. Campeau, Windsor; Mrs. Ward Wright, Miss E. G. Waddell, Miss Grace Gordon, Miss Helen Currie, Miss A. Hodgins, Miss L. Wilson, Miss Margaret Hyndman, Mrs. Henry, Miss E. MacLellan, Miss Davies and Miss A. Thompson.

Lady Macdonell, of Calgary, has been staying in Toronto with Mrs. J. E. Wetherell during the past week. Miss Alison Macdonell has been with Miss Elsie Lynch in Grosvenor Street.

Mrs. T. R. B. Nelles, who has spent the summer in Toronto with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Macfarlane, is again in Vancouver.

The luncheon at the King Edward, Toronto, on Wednesday of last week in honor of the out-of-town guests of the Canadian Bar Association was a very delightful one. The tables in the Crystal ball room, where the luncheon took place, were done with great spikes of crimson gladioli. At the head table were Lord Hewart, Chief Justice of England, Sir Thomas Willes Chitty, Sir William Mulock, Sir James Aikins, Sir Robert Borden, Hon. Wallace Nesbitt, Hon. Howard Ferguson, Chief Justice P. A. Anglin, Ottawa, Chief Justice Martin, Montreal, Hon. S. H. Straun, of the United States' Bar, Sir Henry Alcazar, Trinidad, Mr. Villeneuve Smith, Australia, Hon. Mr. Justice Mignault, Hon. W. H. Price, Mr. Justice Duff, Dr. R. Masuluma, Sir Douglas Hazen, Chief Justice Harvey, Alberta, Mr. H. J. Elliott, Hon. R. B. Bennett, Hon. J. F. Lynburn, Edmonton. The ladies included Mrs. W. D. Ross, wife of the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario, and her guest, Lady Hewart, Mrs. Wallace Nesbitt, Mrs. W. G. Monk, Mrs. W. Herbert Cawthra, Lady Hazen, Mrs. J. D. Falconbridge, Mrs. Leonard Tilley, St. John, N.B., Mrs. W. P. Mulock, Mrs. F. R. Latchford, Mrs. J. A. Cross, Regina, Miss Ethel Cross, Miss Mildred Bennett, Calgary, Mrs. P. B. Mignault, Ottawa, Mrs. Newton Rowell, Mrs. J. P. Lanctot, Montreal, Mrs. J. R. Marshall, Hamilton, Mrs. H. M. Chase, Kentville, N.S., Mrs. A. W. Anglin, Mrs. Isaac Pitblado, Winnipeg, Mrs. E. C. Roseborough, Chatham, the Misses Kerr, Cobourg, Mrs. N. A. Buckner and the Misses Buckner, London, Ontario, Mrs. F. S. Kerr, Peterborough, Mrs. Fred. W. Harcourt, Lady Hearst, Mrs. Victor Sinclair, Mrs. P. J. Hughes, Fredericton, N.B., Mrs. Auguste Lemieux, Ottawa, Mrs. A. G. Murray, Fort Francis, Mrs. Stuart Jenks, Halifax, Mrs. H. Reilly, Winnipeg, Mrs. W. G. Richards, Chatham, Mrs. Wendell Jones, Woodstock, Mrs. W. J. McWhinney, Mrs. W. A. Gilchrist, Saskatoon, Mrs. H. F. Puddington and Miss Puddington, St. John's, N.B., Mrs. L. A. Cannon, Quebec, Mrs. Warrington, Picton, Mrs. H. M. Mowat, Mrs. Angus Heighington, Mrs. E. R. Cameron, Ottawa, Mrs. A. F. Campbell, Truro, N.S., Mrs. John E. Reed, Halifax, Mrs. W. S. Ormiston, Uxbridge, Mrs. A. R. McMaster, Montreal, Mrs. L. P. Sherwood, Ottawa, Mrs. McGregor Young, Mrs. O. S. Hollimake, Mrs. Alfred Seward, Quebec, Mrs. J. H. Rodd, Windsor, Ont., Mrs. W. A. Logie, Mrs. J. H. Spence, Mrs. Arthur Meighen, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mrs. Varley Fullerton, Parrsborough, Mrs. J. E. Ramsden, Dauphin, Mrs. S. R. Wright, Swan River, Man., Mrs. Hardy, Brantford, the Misses Green, Medicine Hat, Mrs. W. N. Ponton, Belleville, Mrs. F. M. Field, Cobourg.

Mrs. Basil Wedd and her children, who have been the guests of Mrs. Leslie Wilson at the Georgian Bay, and who last week visited Mrs. William Wedd on Lake Joseph, are returning to England on September 23.

Chief Justice Martin and Mrs. Martin, of Montreal, returned from Kennebunk Port, Maine, to attend the meeting in Toronto of the Canadian Bar Association.

Sir James Aikins entertained at dinner on Tuesday night of last week at the King Edward Hotel, Toronto, in honor of the wives and daughters of the visiting members of the Canadian Bar Association.

The hostesses on Thursday of last week, at the luncheon given at the Granite Club for the visiting ladies of the Canadian Bar Association were Mrs. W. D. Ross, of Government House, Mrs. G. Howard Ferguson, wife of the Premier of Ontario, and Mrs. G. W. Monk, president of the Toronto Ladies' Reception Committee. The guests were received in the large reception room at the right of the main entrance. Following the luncheon, a tour was made of the buildings, Mr. Louis J. Walker escorting Lady Hewart, wife of the Lord Chief Justice of England, through the club. Among the guests were Lady Hewart and the Hon. Katharine Hewart, of London, England; Lady Willes Chitty, England; Mrs. Villeneuve Smith, Australia; and the wives and daughters of members of the Bar Association from the different provinces. Later in the afternoon the visiting ladies enjoyed a sail across the bay to the Royal Canadian Yacht Club at the Island, where a delightful garden party was held in their honor.



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Mr. and Mrs. George Bunting, Miss Alice Bunting, Miss Adrienne Bunting, Miss Norma McCulloch, of Auckland, New Zealand, Mr. E. C. S. MacLaurin, Mr. Sam Bucknell, of London, England, and Mr. George Kinnersley, of Guernsey, C.I., went to Muskoka on Thursday of last week to be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Douglas at "The Highlands." Miss Norma McCulloch came from Auckland, New Zealand, to be bridesmaid at the wedding of Mrs. Bunting's daughter, Miss Alice Bunting.

Mrs. Horace Parsons, of Heath Street, Toronto, entertained at tea on Sunday afternoon at her residence for Mrs. Philip North Moore, of St. Louis, Mo.

Mrs. W. L. Caldwell, of Toronto, is the guest at Rosbay of Mr. and Mrs. Colin Mackay.

Lady Aikins recently left to go to British East Africa to visit her daughter, Mrs. Ney.

Canon and Mrs. Morley are again in Toronto after the summer spent at Lake Simcoe.

Mrs. James McCallum and Mrs. Arthur McCallum are again in Toronto. They were passengers in the S.S. *Empress of Australia* from England, where they spent the summer.

Lady Moss is again in Toronto from Bobcaygeon, where she was the guest of her daughter, Mrs. Davidson.

Mrs. William Davidson, of Hamilton, Ontario, is visiting in Detroit.

Hon. G. N. Gordon, of Peterborough, has been in Toronto for the meetings of the Canadian Bar Association.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Douglas, of Toronto, and Miss Amy Douglas are at their place, "The Highlands," in Muskoka, where they have been very hospitably and delightfully entertaining a house party.

Members of the Canadian Bar Association from Saint John to attend the Convention in Toronto are, Sir Douglas Hazen, Mr. Sherwood Skinner, Mr. H. F. Puddington, Dr. F. R. Taylor, Mr. Arthur N. Carter and Mrs. J. H. F. Teed. Several wives of the members who accompanied their husbands are Lady Hazen, Mrs. Sherwood Skinner, Mrs. H. F. Puddington, Mrs. Arthur N. Carter, and Mrs. J. H. F. Teed.

Mrs. Strathmore Hay, of Bernard Avenue, Toronto, entertained delightfully at dinner on Wednesday night of last week at the Toronto Hunt Club. Mrs. Hay's guests included Lord St. Vincent, and Mr. George W. Beardmore, of Chudleigh, Toronto.

The Misses Margaret and Jean Dobbie, of Galt, daughters of Mr. and Mrs. George A. Dobbie, sailed from Quebec in the S.S. *Empress of Australia* on Wednesday of last week. They will spend a year at school at Lausanne.

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Miss Nancy McCarthy, of Ottawa, has been visiting Sir Charles and Lady Kingsmill and Miss Diana Kingsmill at their summer place at Portland on the Rideau.

Mr. and Mrs. D. Forbes Angus returned to Canada last week-end in the *S.S. Empress of Australia* after spending the summer abroad.

The marriage of Francois B., daughter of Dr. Camille La Violette, of Montreal, and of Mrs. J. La Violette, of Paris, to Mr. Robert Paulez, of Paris, France, son of Mr. and Mrs. Leon Paulez, of Chateau de la Perlinne, Coulon, France, has been arranged to take place on Monday, September 12,

Montreal, of Tristram Hugh Massy-Beresford, M.C., the Rifle Brigade, son of the Hon. Mrs. Massy-Beresford, of St. Huberts, Enniskillen, Co. Fermanagh, Northern Ireland, to Helen Lindsay, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lindsay Crompton Lawford, of Mansfield Street. The Rev. Dean Carlisle officiated. The bridegroom wore uniform and was attended by his brother, Mr. Desmond Massy-Beresford, as best man. The service was fully choral and included the bridal music from Lohengrin, "Lead Us, Heavenly Father, Lead Us," and "O Perfect Love." The anthem, "Hymn to the Trinity," and "Aspiration," words by Alice E. Massy-Beresford, were sung during the signing of the register. The



MISS ELEANOR ISOBEL PLAUNT

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. X. Plaunt, of Ottawa, whose marriage to Mr. Cuthbert Lang Hussars, of Cairo, Egypt, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Lang Huggins, Hadlow Grange, Uckfield, Sussex, England, takes place early this month.

—Photo by John Powis.

at the church of Notre Dame de Passy. Following a reception to be held after the ceremony at the residence of the bride's mother in Paris, Mr. Paulez and his bride will leave for a motor trip to Switzerland. They will afterwards take up their residence in Paris.

Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. W. H. Muirhead are again in Montreal after a sojourn on the Lower St. Lawrence and in Gaspé.

Lady Bertram, of Westmount, is at Vineland, Ontario, at Glenholm Farm, her residence there. Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Wood, who joined her at Toronto, are her guests.

Colonel and Mrs. Gaudet, of Montreal, have been paying a short visit to the Misses Thomson at Cacouna.

Mr. F. N. Beardmore recently returned to Montreal from abroad. He was a passenger in the *S.S. Empress of Australia*.

The Governor-General and Viscountess Willingdon received a party of English school boys who have been touring Canada at Government House, Ottawa, on Tuesday of last week.

Sir Montagu Allan is again at Murray Bay after a recent visit to Quebec. Miss Martha Allan is also at Murray Bay.

Mrs. Drew Thompson, of Ottawa, wife of the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, who has been visiting relatives in Eastbourne, England, during the summer, recently sailed for Canada.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Brittain, of Montreal, are on a two months' visit to the far West.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Roswell, of Quebec, are sojourning at Pointe au Pic.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Howard Vass are again in Montreal from Morin Heights, where they were visitors for three weeks of Mrs. William Melkie.

Mrs. Henry Joseph and Miss Ethel Olive Joseph were in Montreal from St. Andrews-by-the-Sea to attend the Massy-Beresford-Lawford wedding on Thursday of last week, and on Friday went to her residence at St. Agathe.

The Hon. Dr. H. M. Tory and Mrs. Tory, of Edmonton, who recently returned to Canada from England, were recently guests at lunch of the Governor-General and Lady Willingdon at Rideau Hall, Ottawa.

Mrs. L. R. Z. Wilson and her children have been spending several days at Magog, guests at the Hermitage Club.

The marriage took place at half-past two o'clock on Thursday afternoon of last week at Christ Church Cathedral,

church was beautifully decorated with palms and Boston ferns, and large vases of delphinium and pale pink gladioli were arranged in front of the choir stalls, and sprays of the same flowers decorated the pews. The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of cream marocain, draped on one side with long folds, and embroidered with pearls in design of shamrocks and roses. The court train of Brussels lace was lined with pale pink chiffon, and the long tulle veil was held with a coronet of orange blossom buds. She carried a bouquet of pale pink roses and lilies-of-the-valley. The bridesmaids, Miss Estelle Lawford, sister of the bride, Miss Ethel Olive Joseph, Miss Madeleine Hebert, Miss Marie Dillon, and Miss Katharina Pletschikova, were gowning alike in two-toned leaf green dresses with large picture hats to match, and carried mauve and yellow gladioli and mauve sweet peas. Miss Frances Meichen, as flower girl, wore a pale mauve organdie dress with beghorn hat, and carried pale yellow Pernet roses with mauve sweet peas. The ushers were, Mr. W. R. Dillon, Mr. J. D. Lowrey, Mr. A. J. Thomas, Mr. Gordon Reed, Mr. Oscar Lavanchy, Mr. Eric Reford, Mr. Charlie Hebert and Mr. Dennison Denny. A reception was held at 373 Peel Street, kindly lent by Dr. and Mrs. E. M. Eberts for the occasion. The rooms were decorated with ferns, roses and smilax. An orchestra played old English and Irish airs during the afternoon. Going away the bride wore a dress of green crepe de Chine with finely pleated skirt, and coat to match, green felt hat and sables. Captain and Mrs. Massy-Beresford left by motor for the Adirondacks where they will spend a few weeks before returning to England.

The Governor-General and Lady Willingdon were recently guests at luncheon of Hon. A. C. and Mrs. Hardy, of Brockville.

Mrs. Herbert Mostyn Lloyd, of Vancouver, B.C., who has been staying with her son in New York for the past few months, returned with him recently to Montreal, where they are the guests of Mrs. Lloyd's mother, Mrs. James Cleland, Souvenir Avenue.

The Right Hon. Sir Robert Horne, Lieut.-General Sir William and Lady Furse, Sir Thomas Roland, Sir Richard and Lady Redmayne and Miss Redmayne have recently been guests at Rideau Hall, Ottawa.

The Governor-General and the Viscountess Willingdon entertained at dinner on Wednesday night of last week at Rideau Hall, Ottawa. The invited guests were Sir Albert and Lady Kison, Mr. J. L. Agnew, the Hon. F. W. Byers, the Hon. Charles and Mrs. Stewart, the Right Hon. Mr. Justice and Mrs. F. A. Anglin, Major-General and Mrs. J. H. MacBrien, Dr. and Mrs. Charles Cammell, Colonel and Mrs. George Patterson Murphy, Miss Norah Murphy and Mr. F. Palmer.

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The Auditor-General for Canada and Mrs. Gonthier, who since their return from England have visited the latter's mother, Mrs. C. J. Doherty, at Ste. Agathe, are again in Ottawa.

Mrs. William Pugsley entertained at a charmingly arranged dinner on Wednesday at her beautiful residence, "Birchholm," Rothsay, in honor of her guest, Mrs. W. R. Dupee, of New York and Boston. Covers were laid for sixteen, and bridge was played after dinner.



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